The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,784 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

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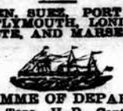
SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	Tuesday. 1886.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Sept.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmunds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	5th "
M BENGAL	4519	800	W. H. Amarews	15th "
L TEAMER	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. Hasselwood	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2964	500	G. Scrivener	29th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 525, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	300	10th Sept. 1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	300	1st Oct. 20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct. 10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	300	1th Nov. 1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. PERSIA.... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 6, 1886. Agents.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	Rs.	a. 1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Samples free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE VIA KATYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th September, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND PORTS.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pâté d'Foix Gras)	Truffled	3 2
Partridge (Pâté d'Perdreaux)	& without	
Snipe (Pâté Becassines)	truffled,	
Woodcock (Pâté d'Becasses)	large tin.	2 14
Goose Liver, small, truffled		1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASPARAGUS! ASPARAGUS!!

Asparagus Finest Picked German	per tin	2 4
" " Californian	"	1 6

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings Fine Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	"	0 12
Herrings a la Sardine	"	0 12
Herrings Red Selected fish	"	1 1
Herrings in Fennel Sauce	"	0 11
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	"	0 11

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHUTNEY.

MANUFACTURED by TREACHER & Co., with the best Ingredients.

	Rs.	a.
Empress of India Chutney, per bottle.	1	0
Major Grey's	1	0
Bombay	1	0
Cashmere	0	12
Green Mango	0	12
Lucknow	1	0

N. B.—Cases of assorted Indian condiments are supplied and shipped to friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE. The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea.

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.
VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

J. Neuberg's Price-List of Cigars,
MANILLAS, TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS, BURMAHS,
PONDICHERRIES, VEVEYS,
JAVAS, COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
CIGARETTES,
(Own manufacture)
Mild, Medium, and full flavored,
And of
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
By direct importation from Cairo.

J. Neuberg's Special Price-List of
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TOBACCOS, SNUFFS,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS,
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
TRICYCLES,
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
SENSITIZED AND ALBUMENIZED PAPER,
CARD BOARDS,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, SHIKAR CLOTH,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY
MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
AUSTRIAN
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS	28 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN	20 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN	20 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY****	60 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY ***	37 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY **	38 0
TREACHER'S Pale A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY *	28 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY	24 0

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE present Meteorological Changes (*vide* Daily Observatory Report) and consequent disturbances of the Human System, now so prevalent, again call attention to

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to this is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding Twenty-five Years, guarantee its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; Per dozen Rs. 12.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of all the shapes now worn manufactured expressly for them by the best Manufacturers in London, they are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

FROM OCTOBER 1886.

"INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES."

CONDUCTED BY

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., &c.

JOINT EDITOR OF THE *INDIAN ANTIQUARY*,

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, ROYAL ASIATIC AND FOLKLORE SOCIETY, &c.

Annual Subscription	...	...	... Rs. 8
Single Numbers, each	...	...	... " 1

The great and unexpected success of *Panjab Notes and Queries* has encouraged the Proprietor to extend its sphere of usefulness to all India including the countries connected therewith, by changing the title to INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES. In this venture he has the assistance of well-known Orientalists from all parts of the East.

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TRY A COPY.

PUBLISHERS:

THE "PIONEER" PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 37 8 " " 40 8 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE!

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel		10-0
Turnpin do.	" 36	"	25	"		10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	" 40	"	25	"		10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	"	25 Tortoiseshell				16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel				6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars						5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors						8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors						8-0

Pamphlet and Price List, of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now, though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and dare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Brown Round Crown	

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice	Rs. 5 0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	" 4 8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	" 4 8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality	" 14 8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do.	" 14 8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown	" 14 8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETICS.

IN CONNECTION WITH AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VOL. CLUB.

GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY, ON THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.

EVENTS.

1. Dumb-bell Display.
2. Bayonet vs. Bayonet ..... Prize Rs. 30
3. Sword vs. Sword ..... ,, ,, 30
4. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone) ..... ,, ,, 30

5. Indian Club Display.

6. Bayonet vs. Sword ..... ,, ,, 30
7. Fencing ..... ,, ,, 30
8. Boxing (Light weights 9½ stone and under) ..... ,, ,, 30

Best All-Round-Man in the above—A cup valued Rs. 50

ADMISSION—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Volunteers in Uniform half price to the above
Pit ..... annas 8

Doors open at 8-30.

Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

Tickets for Boxes and Stalls to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and also at the doors on the night of the Assault-at-Arms.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.

(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

NOTICE.

Re MANECKJEE alias JINABHOY JAMSHEDJEE DUSTOOR, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims against the estate of the late Maneckjee alias Jinabhoy Jamshedjee Dustoor, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 22nd day of November, 1884, and Letters of Administration to whose estate and effects were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th day of August, 1886, to Maneckbai, widow of the said deceased, having effect throughout the whole of British India, are required to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 14, Rampart Row, on or before the 6th day of October, 1886, full particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased, after which date the said widow will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which she, the said administratrix, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging thereto in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts and to hand over such property to the said Administratrix. Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

BICKNELL & KANGA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, are now registering orders for TENTS for the ensuing Cold Season, and beg to draw attention to the following well-assorted Stock ready for immediate despatch.

Estimates for Tents not specified will be furnished on application.

SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 45—Upwards.
DOUBLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 70—Upwards.
HILL TENTS.
10 feet square to 14 feet square—from Rs. 240—Upwards.
BECHOBAS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 115.—Upwards.
SWISS COTTAGE TENTS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.
KASHMIR TENTS.
In all sizes—from Rs. 140—Upwards.
SHAMIANAHS.
14 feet square to 24 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.
RAOTIS.
18' by 12' to 16' by 16'—from Rs. 215—Upwards.
SLEEPING PALS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 85—Upwards.
HILL PALS.
17' by 10' to 19' by 12'—from Rs. 100—Upwards.
OFFICE TENTS.
Various sizes—Rs. 70—Upwards.
"MULTUM IN PARVO" OR CABUL TENTS.
7 feet square to 10 feet square, with or without Bathroom—from Rs. 65—Upwards.
SHIKARI PALS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 110—Upwards.
SERVANTS' PALS.
8 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 35—Upwards.
POLICE PALS.
16' by 15'—Rs. 80—Upwards.
LASCAR PALS.
16 feet square—Rs. 55—Upwards.
SEPOYS' PALS.
32 feet by 16 feet—Rs. 145—Upwards.
NECESSARY TENTS.
6 feet square—Rs. 25—Upwards.
STABLES.
24' by 12' to 32' by 12'—from Rs. 150—Upwards.
NATIVE OFFICERS' TENTS.
Somewhat similar to the British Officers' Cabul Tent—from Rs. 50—Upwards.—Cheaper if required.
DURBAR TENTS.
Of all sizes and of the best and most expensive material, fitted with Chandeliers and with heavily gilded mountings, &c., &c.
All prices up to Rs. 10,000.
All Applications to be made to
MANAGER & SECRETARY.

AUTHORISED BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, the only son of the late VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, was born on the 15th Bhadurwa Sud 8, 1925 (17th September, 1869), and has consequently not yet attained the age of 18 years or his majority.

This notice is given in consequence of the said JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM having several time past been induced on various occasions, though a minor, to SIGN his name of JUMNADAS VUSONJI to divers papers bearing adhesive and other stamps, and purporting to be promissory notes for considerable sums of money alleged to have been advanced to the said Jumnadas Vusonji, many of which papers are believed to have been undated and to have had the names of the payees thereof left blank, and all persons are warned against any attempts which may be made by the present holders of any such writings to negotiate or otherwise deal with the same and against dealing with the said writings in any way.

The said Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum has now discontinued the use of his name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and has adopted in lieu thereof the name of Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, which latter name he now uses and will hereafter use in lieu of his former name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and all Deeds, Writings, and other documents which the said Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum may hereafter sign or execute will be signed or executed by him in his present name of "Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum."—Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Solicitors for Javervahoo, the widow of Vusonji Purshotum, deceased, and the mother and natural guardian of Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum, a minor.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—A Choice Assortment from a well-known Manufacturer in Berlin. Also Leather Hand Bags and Plush Companions from Vienna. Very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an intelligent SHARES TRANSFER CLERK. Apply 333, care of this paper.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—We intend disposing of what remains of our stock of these goods both for Ladies and Gentleman at cost price.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Wines, Spirits, and Mohin Coffee, 14 as. per lb., of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a consignment of a few hogsheads of genuine Hungarian Claret at Rs. 150, 175, and 200 per hogshead of about 50 gallons.

A FEW THROSTLE FRAMES are to be SOLD CHEAPLY to make room for New Machinery. Can be seen in good working order at the Colaba Land and Mill Company's Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE a very handsome single-seated miniature Brougham, in good order. Apply "BROUGHAM," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kindergarten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Pain Stationery.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli, and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection, particularly inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort.

NOTICES.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.

A LADY with several years' experience desires a situation as MATRON OF AN HOTEL—HOUSEKEEPER in a PRIVATE FAMILY—or COMPANION to a LADY.—Highest recommendations. Apply to
PERSEVERANCE,
Care of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Cuttack on September 13, the ship BOYNE, with salvaged articles.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

THE KARACHI TRAMWAYS.

WANTED Engine Drivers for the Karachi Tramways. Applicants must possess Government 3rd Class Engineer's Certificates. Wages Rupees 40 to 60 monthly.
W. M. JOHNSTON,
Managing Agent.
Karachi, August 27, 1886.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES AND Co.,
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above rooms, on THURSDAY, 9th instant, at 3 p. m., a quantity of office furniture electro-plated ware, fish knives and forks, handsomely cut-glass cruets, toilet sets, tea sets, dinner sets, a hosier's, sewing machine, a 54 inch bicycle, saddlery, four sterling silver bracelets, and sundry other articles.
Property now on view.
LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

NOTICE:—Sale of Landed Property in Borebhat Street, advertised to be sold this day by order of the mortgagee and on account of the mortgagors Ramabai, and her son Gajanand Baboo, has been postponed.

SALE of Leather Wallets, Tent, Scales, Treasury Safe, Silk piece-goods, Scent, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, consisting of leather wallets, folding chairs, deal trays, time pieces, letter scales, letter boxes, Cabul tent, Razaies, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Framjee Hormusjee, Master, an insolvent; consisting of iron treasury safe, Mehta boxes, gadi, pillows, and lamps.
In Re Arab Shaik Moosa Abdul Latiff, an insolvent; consisting of 1 beam scale and weights.
In Re Damodhur Chuturbhoj; In Re Jaiwut Lilladhur, and In Re Dhurumsey Maigee, insolvents. A quantity of old gunny bags.
Also by order and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of few pieces and cuttings of water silk, silk embroided satin, embroided brocade, embroided gauze, flowered silk, flowered velvet, and few dozen of assorted scents in boxes.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—
10 cases tins of fresh vegetables, &c.
5 casks of ox tongues.
A sample collection (just unpacked) of various designs of baskets, ladies' companions, table mats, silver glass vases and table ornaments, and varieties of fancy samples.
12 dozen wooden shuttles.
On account and risk of Hoosenshaik Rukhmoodin.
H R L V—1 case sold threads, 100 lbs.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, waste paper, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Mody Bay.
Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that four-storeyed messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the piece or parcel of land situate in the Mody Bay Portion Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by Vingoria street, on or towards the south by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees, on or towards the east by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by Frere Road, which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,187, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Dama, Solicitor, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Bridge Street, Fort, behind the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plate, drawers, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, table and hanging Hink's patent duplex kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of C. F. CHANCE, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the the property will be on view four days before the sale.
On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned—
Nil or K S and Co.—8 iron rails.
Also colouring roots, plate iron, sleepers iron, nailrod, bobins, spelter, tin plates, hoop iron, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand office ehigram.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting silver-grey Arab horse.

By the directions of Mr. F. H. De Britto, the Official Liquidator of Collett and Co., Limited, (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Grant Road, No. 1, otherwise called Chikwadi, Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all the right, title, and interest of the said Collett and Co., Limited, as lessees for a period of 10 years from the 15th day of June, 1885, with power to extend the same under an agreement of lease, dated the 14th day of June, 1885, in all that piece of fazandari land held by the fazandar, Mr. Shapoorjee Jiwajee Bottlewala, to ether with the stables, out-houses, fruit trees, shrubs and plants standing thereon, growing thereon, situate at Grant Road, No. 1, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,993 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said fazandar under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, partly belonging to Mr. Lakhpura Jaspura, and partly to Mr. Vandrawandas Jumnadas, on or towards the north by the property of the said Mr. Vandrawandas Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Dinsha Manekjee Petit, together with a bungalow built thereon by the said Company, which said bungalow, stable and out-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, and are now in the possession of the said Collett & Co., Limited, as the flour mill with all its machinery, plant, and stock of the said Company lying on the said premises.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned, as well as to Mr. Mulloe Bhowanidas Barbhaya, attorney to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, to close on account of liquidation. On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed by the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodger, Warburton & Co., to sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, the following very superior wines:—
The same comprises a quantity of St. Emilion, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Lafite Claret in quarts and pints bottled in Bordeaux, also Haut Sauterne, Volnay and Chambertin, Red Burgundy, Meursault Carte Noir Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Barsac, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
N.B.—Samples may be tasted at our rooms on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuble bungalows known as "Riverside" "David Cottage," near the G. I. P. Railway, Kirkee and Poona Stations.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Madras time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, the following very valuable bungalows:—
"Riverside," with household furniture will be sold in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, on the premises at 4 p.m. Madras time.
All that piece or parcel of land standing in Bhambooly, talooka Haveli, zilla Poona, being in the sub-district of Haveli bearing No 60, containing by admeasurement about 6 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the south by the inam land belonging to Dooloojee Moolnas, on the east by the Moola river, on the west by the road leading from the Sangam to Kirkee, dividing the land hereby conveyed from the field belonging to Hanmanta Bhyenta, and on the north partly by the old road leading to Kirkee, and partly by a nulla dividing the said piece of land from the lands belonging to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. David Sasson and Co., together with the whole of the household furniture, as per list.
"David Cottage" on FRIDAY the 24th instant on the premises, at 4 p.m. Madras time.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate near the city of Poona in the Haveli sub-district, being in length from north and south on the east side 538 feet and on the west side 42 feet, and in breadth from east to west on the front or north side thereof 178 feet, and in the rear on the south side thereof 309 feet be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the compound well running between the said premises hereby intended to be conveyed, on the west by the railway bridge of the G. I. P. railway, and on the north by the Sirkar's (Government) road, and on the south by G. I. P. Railway, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises bears the Survey Nos. 34 and 35, and also bears the revenue No. 35, and is registered in the Court of Adawlut of Poona, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s tenant.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of the furniture, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Sassoon's Agent, Poona.
N. B.—The above bungalows are open for the inspection of intending purchasers every THURSDAY and SATURDAY up to the day of sale, between the hours of 5-30 and 7 p.m., Madras time.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good work, manship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, nearly opposite the late Theatre Royal Buildings, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany household furniture, handsome marble flower vases, table ornaments, superior oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of the late Mr. HORMUSJI SORABJI CHESSON, and others, the same comprises cut glassware, porcelainware, plated spoons and forks, ice pitcher, waiter, cutlery, frenchpolished furniture, such as dining-table in two pieces, sideboard, whatnot, set of handsome drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, marble top hall table and teapoys, writing, pier, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, cane-seat, easy, reclining, arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, black wood bedstead, Madras pattern cots, iron bedstead, wardrobe with mirror doors, chest-of-drawers, baba cradle, bentwood chairs, clothes press, wardrobe, Brussels and Calcutta carpets, marble vases, table ornaments, Hink's duplex table and hanginglamp, oleographs, gilt pier glasses, clock, 3-light argand lamp, one pair bronze Hink's table argand lamps with figures, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Cosman Alca, Ex. s. s. Booldana.
200 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAKSQUARES.
On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
200 superior 1st class teaksquares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Moozavur Pakady Street at Mazagon.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the Estate of the late Krishnajee Nagraj, deceased, and with the consent of Mrs. J. W. Seager, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. J. W. Seager, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 10th May, 1870, executed by the said J. W. Seager, in favour of the said Krishnajee Nagraj and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.
All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Moozavur Pakady, 2nd Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy, on the north by the Moozavur Pakady, 2nd Street, and on the south by the property described as Lot No. 2,

LOT NO. 2.
All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property described as Lot No. 3, on the north by the property described as Lot No. 1, and on the south by the said Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street.

LOT NO. 3.
All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property described as Lot No. 2, on the west by the property of Sorabji Nowrojee Bharucha, on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy, on the south by the Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street. For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
A number of medical books and veterinary surgeon's instruments.
Also 10 cases large nickel silver 30 hours time-pieces with and without alarms.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms, a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows:—
1 walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord, over string.
1 Upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.
1 walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. ,, no ,,
2 Do. Do. Dulcet Organs, American style, with knee swell, a very mellow-toned instrument especially adapted for singing.
The above instruments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Son's, of London.
The instruments are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW KAZI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree.
All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at new Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasuremen 174 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 929, new No. 80/7, old survey No. 1,864, and new survey No. 833 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 182 and 184.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 Henry-Martini Government Regulation size single ride with sight protector in canvas bag.
1 single barrelled 500 Winchester express rifle in leather bag.
1 rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., nearly new.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—57, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
BASIS FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 59 0
Dry Kitchi Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt. N.I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Assault of Arms, Morley Hall, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pemba (s), from Busreh; Assam (s), Trieste ; and Mobile (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf ; Rome (s), London, &c. ; Clan Maclean (s), Hull ; and Rubattino (s), Singapore and Hongkong.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, named Govind Rama, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a copper vessel, valued Re. 1-2, the property of Sittaram Luximon. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

VOLUNTEER ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.—An assault-at-arms under the auspices of the Volunteer Club will be given at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. The contests will be restricted to Volunteers, and a programme highly attractive, both to competitors and spectators, has been arrayed.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.—Mr. Rungnath Sadashiv Jayakar, the second judicial clerk to the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, has been appointed by Government to act as District Deputy Collector, Colaba, till further orders ; and Mr. E. Avron has been promoted in his stead to the second judicial clerkship.

THEFT.—Rama Damjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two pieces of wearing apparel, valued Re. 1-8, the property of Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy, from his house at Dhobee Talao, on Monday. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo Bunder at ½ past 6 o'clock this evening :—

Grand March	Pavané	Salesman.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Valse	Fairie Voices, vocal	Crowe.
Aria	Der Wildschütz	Lortzing.
Valse	Vom Rhein Zur Donau	Keler Bela.
Polka	The Royal Princess	Klussmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Linga, woman, residing at Bundarwada Street, reported to the police on Monday, that some time during the last two months, sundry gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 580-8 were stolen out of a box in which she had placed them. The box apparently was not found to have been tampered with, but it was evident that the thief must have used a duplicate key to open the box and steal the ornaments. The divisional police, with the assistance of the detectives, are instituting enquiries into the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Ahmed Khan Joomakhan, aged 35 years. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Sahara, lying in the Prince's Dock. On Monday, while at work in the hold of that vessel, an iron sleeper accidentally slipped out of a sling and fell on his back, inflicting serious internal injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where he died from its effects at about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EXECUTION OF A DACOIT.—Sopania bin Mahadoo Sasta, Maratha, of Sakurda, Purandhar, was executed on Monday morning near the Yerrowda Central Jail. Sopania was a member of the gang of dacoits under the leadership of the late notorious Wassudeo Balwant Phadke, and as such had murdered one Gangaram, Maratha, with a sword in his own house, and in the presence of his relations. Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, and the Civil Surgeon were present. The death-warrant was read to the prisoner by the jailor. A police guard, under the orders of the Head-Quarters Chief Constable, was present.—*Deccan Herald.*

FATAL CART ACCIDENTS.—On Monday evening a pair of bullocks yoked to a labour cart, and driven by Balla Ramjee, laden with grain, took fright at the noise made by some Gunputty processionists, and ran down Dongri Street, knocking over one Kanoo Sukroojee, who was killed on the spot. The bullocks then turned into Junjeekur Street, where an aged woman, named Tarabai, was also knocked down and run over and severely injured. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died immediately on admission. The bullocks were utterly unmanageable and could not be pulled up before it ran into its stable at Thackardwar. A third person was slightly injured near the Jumma Musjid. The cart driver, it appears, did all in his power to pull up his bullocks, but found himself unable to do so. An inquest was held yesterday morning by the coroner on the body of Kanoo Sukroojee, aged 40 years, at Dongree Cooly Street, and another inquest was also held by the coroner on the body of Tarabai, woman, aged 60 years, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The coroner, after recording evidence in each case, recorded the verdict that the death of Kanoo Sukroojee was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock cart, and that of Tarabai was by fracture of the skull, by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock cart.

THE CASE OF KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Kurreem Ally Cassum, a Mahomedan vagrant of the Khoja caste, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with kidnapping Goolam Hossain Fazul, a minor under the age of 16 years, from the lawful guardianship of his father, Fazul Dossa. Mr. Sealy appeared for the prosecution ; the accused was undefended. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was persuading the lad for some time past to abscond with him to Kurrachee, but the lad was afraid to leave his parents' protection. On the morning of the 9th ultimo, the lad, who is a student in the Fort High School, left home to attend the school. He then had on his person two gold rings, one of which was set with a diamond, a silver watch and silver Albert chain, and a set of silver studs, of the collective value of Rs. 135. At about 1 p.m., the same day, the accused called at the school and enticed the lad to obtain leave from his master and follow him. He then proceeded in a tram car to Kalbadevie, and alighted, where the accused with the consent of the lad disposed of one of the rings to a Marwarree, and then proceeded to purchase two tickets from the office of the B. I. S. N. Company for Kurrachee, and immediately after embarked on board the s.s. Pemba, bound for that place. The father of the lad finding that his son did not return from school as usual, became alarmed, and upon enquiries, learned that the accused had enticed the lad away to Kurrachee as above stated. The accused was subsequently arrested at Kurrachee on a telegram sent from Bombay to the police authorities there. On searching his person Rs. 10-8 in cash was found. He attempted to evade the arrest by giving a false name ; however, he was brought down to Bombay under a police escort, together with the lad Goolam Hossain Fazul. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs. Darke, Dr. Underwood.
FOR BRINDISI.—Capt. St. J. Mildmay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Sahara, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE following short causes were heard before his Lordship :—

CUSTOOBCHUND ABERCHUUND *vs.* GOPIKISSON HIRALAL.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed to recover Rs. 2,022. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, but asked to be allowed to pay it by instalments of Rs. 200 per annum. The proposal was consented to ; and his Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,022, with interest and costs.

JEGOPALDAS GUNESHA[illegible] *vs.* MOHUNLAL SURAJMULL AND OTHERS.

Mr Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff, there was no appearance for the defendants. In January 1885, at the request of the third defendant, who held himself responsible to the extent of Rs. 10,000, the plaintiff advanced to the first two defendants Rs. 12,225 in different sums, which he now sought to recover. He also claimed the sum of Rs. 10,000 from the third defendant on account of his guarantee. His Lordship struck out an item of Rs. 500, and gave a decree for Rs. 12,225 against the first two defendants, with interest and costs, and a decree for Rs. 10,000 against the third defendant.

SIR ALBERT ABDULLA DAVID SASSON AND OTHERS *vs.* NARRONDAS ANUNDJEE.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was in respect of loss on the sale of goods consigned to England by the defendant through the plaintiffs. The claim was proved ; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,532 with interest and costs.

TULLOKCHUND BHAICHUND AND OTHERS *vs.* KURRIMBHOY TYEB AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said one of the defendants had been reached, but not the other ; and as the plaintiffs wished to proceed against both, the learned counsel applied for a month's postponement, and that the Prothonotary be asked to serve the summons on the defendant, who had not been served through the Political Agent of Rajcote. The application was granted.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd instant :—

EXPORTS FROM FRERE BUNDER.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 25th August, stating that permission has been applied for to ship flour from Frere Reclama,tion and enquiring whether the Trustees think it would be advisable to open the bunders on the Frere Estate for the export of both yarn and flour.

Resolution.—The Collector of Customs should be informed that the Trustees approve of Frere Estate Bunders being opened for the export of flour and yarn ; that they would suggest the export of piece-goods also being allowed, and if there is no objection from a Customs point of view, that the import of these articles at Frere Estate Bunders be also allowed.

THE DOCK EXTENSION LOAN.

Read letter to the Accountant-General, dated 24th August, enquiring, with reference to Government Resolution No. 207 of 4th May 1886, whether he would pay to the Trustees on 1st September the sum of 50 lakhs promised by Government for the Dock Extension Works, and intimating that so far as the Trustees' actual requirements are concerned, it will suffice if they obtain from Government on that date the 12 lakhs required to clear off the debt to the Bank of Bombay, leaving the balance of the 50 lakhs to be paid by Government later on in the financial year. Read letters from the Accountant-General, dated 31st August, forwarding Treasury order for 12 lakhs of rupees, and stating that it would be a great convenience if the Trustees stated the various dates on which the balance of the loan of 50 lakhs asked for by the Trustees would be wanted. The chairman reported that the loan of 12 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay was paid off on 31st August.

Resolution.—The information as to dates on which the balance of the loan will be required should be furnished to the Accountant-General as soon as practicable.

DOCK CHARGES ON BAGATELLE TABLES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 23rd August, stating that he imported a box 16½ cubic feet containing a folding parlour bagatelle table and 8 other in-door games, in all worth £10-2, that by the measurement rate the dock charge would be 10 annas ; but that under item 24 of the rates, which specifies bagatelle tables, he had to pay Rs. 5. He states that this is the highest rate on any article of the same size, weight and value to be found in the rate book, and he suggests that it be altered, and that he obtain the benefit of any remission.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government item 24 of the dock rates "Bagatelle Tables, Rs. 5," should be cancelled, also item 25 of the Bunder rates "Bagatelle Tables, Rs. 2," should be cancelled, leaving bagatelle tables to be charged for by measurement as unenumerated goods, and the charge should have retrospective effect in Captain Russell's case.

ACCOMMODATION FOR DOCKMASTERS.

Submitted Resolution No. 225, dated 27th April, deciding that accommodation for a second assistant dock master and sleeping accommodation for a dock master should be provided at the Dock Extension.

Resolution.—Provision should be made in or near the dock for housing all the dock masters and assistant dock masters employed or to be employed both at Prince's Dock and at the Extension. It is left to the chairman to decide where accommodation may most conveniently be provided.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—Government Resolution No. 493, dated 25th August, sanctioning the payment of Rs. 1,733 for the construction of latrines at Customs Bunder for Customs employés.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st Aug. 1886.	For week ending 31st Aug. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	14
" " out of "	13	19
" transported "	13	16
" attended to "	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 30th Aug. 1886.	For week ending 30th Aug. 1885.
Vessels entered	11	10
" left	10	6
" remaining in Dock	12	15

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"THE NOISY FARCE AT MADHAV BAGH."

THE *Indo Prakash* says :—The friends of social reform ought to feel thankful to the gentlemen, who brought about this meeting, since so far from doing harm to the cause of social reform, it is calculated to promote it. These gentlemen were anxious to prove that the cause of reform was espoused only by a handful of enthusiasts. They thought they were going to make a clean sweep of these enthusiasts and show that the masses were frightened by recent agitations. But their hopes have not been fulfilled. They may say they carried their proposition, but the success is of a doubtful character. The general impression is that on account of noise and tumult and the irregularities, the true sense of the meeting was not properly ascertained or even expressed. It may be easy to call packed meetings, but it is not as easy to trifle with the public. The Madhav Bagh meeting has demonstrated clearly that it is not true to say that it is only Mr. Malabari and a few sympathisers who want changes in the marriage customs of the Hindus. It is also clear that the opponents of reform cannot have it their own way. To make a show of success they have to stop free discussion ! It is evident the agitation of these two years has not gone in vain. The number of men wishing to put down infant marriage by active measures is sensibly growing and cannot be treated with contempt. Not the most preconcerted plan can prevent these from making themselves heard and their presence felt in the most packed of meetings. The gentlemen who called the Madhav Bagh meeting have thus done some service to the cause they wished to put down.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kamp and Co. ; Treacher and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madon and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain J. P. Hassall, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, with the Overland mails of the 19th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R E Norman	Mr C C Elliott
Mrs Norman	Mr A Major
Mr and Mrs Beniston 2 children and infant	Mr Banajee
	Mr P Khandalla
Mrs Entwisle and 2 daughters	Mr Barna
	Mr Harna
Mr F Murray	Mr Framjee
Mr Self	Mr P Major
Sergt Leach	Mr D M Straight
Private Creemeor	Miss Lewis
Lance Corpl Owen	Mr G C Chapman

FROM VENICE.

Mr H Dinshaw	Mr J D Dustaf
Mr S Basanjee	Mr C Giseppe
Mr B P Bala	Capt Maude
Mr R A Sibooawallah	

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Jeffriss	Mr Bill
C I C E D Branson	Mr R Beech
Major Smith	Major Nevill
Mr Higgins	Mr W W Bryant
Mrs Higgins	Mr T Fergusson
Mr Streeter	

FROM SUEZ.

Miss Williams	Mr Brittian

FROM ADEN.

Brig-Genl R C Steuart	Miss Grove
Mr Alfred Woodward, R N	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Osborne on Monday, at which several members of the Administration were sworn into office. Mr. E. Clarke, Solicitor-General, and Mr. L. Dobson, Chief Justice of Tasmania, received the honour of knighthood.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne on Tuesday for Edinburgh, where Her Majesty arrived early on the following morning. In the afternoon the Queen left Holyrood Palace and proceeded to the Edinburgh Exhibition which Her Majesty formally opened.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne, who remains in Dublin.

The actual session of Parliament was opened yesterday by Commission. The Royal Speech was brief, and indicated no new legislation for the present session.

In the House of Lords, the Address was moved by Lord Onslow and seconded by Lord De Ros. Earl Granville made some remarks on the inadequacy of the Royal Speech, and the Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury also spoke.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bradlaugh objected to the renewal of the sessional order prohibiting the interference of peers at elections, but his motion was rejected by 294 to 126. On the Address being moved, Mr. Gladstone made some comments on the meagre information supplied, and a somewhat prolonged discussion followed.

In the Newton Division of Lancashire, Mr. T. W. Legh (Conservative) was elected on Monday by a majority of 707 over Mr. D. French, his Gladstonian opponent.

Viscount Cross, (Sir R. Cross) is in Scotland as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

Mr. Scoble, Q.C., has been appointed a member of the Governor-General's Council at Calcutta, as successor to Mr. Ilbert, appointed Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Government.

The Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lansdowne, arrived in London on Sunday from Quebec.

A flying column of cavalry, infantry, and artillery has been formed at Aldershot for practical exercise. On Tuesday the column marched to a common near Sandhurst and there encamped. The march was resumed in the morning.

A series of naval manœuvres have been carried on in Milford Haven. The Channel Squadron lying there has been attacked by gun and torpedo boats, and the means of defence against the latter were practically tested. The electric light was effectively used by the ships to discover the approach of vessels sent to discharge submarine mines.

The Australian cricketers were defeated on Saturday by an English eleven by an innings and 217 runs. The match between Kent and Middlesex was drawn uninfished after some extraordinary scoring on both sides. On Wednesday the Australians defeated Gloucestershire by 26 runs, Sussex beat Surrey by four wickets, and Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 196 runs.

A sculling match on the Thames, between Neil Matterson, of New South Wales, and George Perkins, of Rotherhithe, was rowed on Monday, and the first-named won rather easily.

A meeting of Kentish farmers was held on Tuesday at Tunbridge, at which the depression in the hop trade was discussed, and it was resolved to bring the subject under the notice of the Royal Commission on Depression in Trade.

The Rev. W. J. Bennett, vicar of Frome, died on Tuesday, aged 84 years. The deceased was the defendant in the case of "Sheppard v. Bennett," in which a charge of promulgating unorthodox opinions was made in 1870.

A police-constable was found murdered on Sunday near Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, and a man with whom he had previously had a dispute is in custody, having admitted the crime.

Two children who had been sent to Farnham by the London Fresh Air Mission for a few days' holiday were found drowned on Monday in a pool in a brick-field.

Mr. Frank Whitehead, of Liverpool, was drowned on Tuesday while bathing at Ramsey, Isle of Man.

A man was killed at Barnsley on Tuesday by the fall of a mass of coal in a pit where he was at work.

A large party of Colonial and Indian representatives visited Dublin on Tuesday, and will make tours to all the places of interest in the adjoining counties.

A boat containing 11 persons was capsized in Sligo Bay on Sunday evening, and a man and three woman were drowned.

Late on Saturday night another conflict broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic mobs in Belfast. Several persons were killed and many wounded by shots, which were freely fired on both sides. The police and military were called out, and it was not until several hours had elapsed that order could be restored. There has been no further rioting since ; but a very bitter feeling exists between the Protestant and Roman Catholic workmen, and the military are still required to assist the police in keeping order.

OBITUARY.—R. R. Cotton, Esq., late Mad. C.S. ; Capt. E. Giles, H. M.'s late Indian Navy ; Sir Samuel Hancock ; the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M. A. ; Canon Tarver ; Mr. Peter Hollins.

SOME jealousy is manifested at St. Petersburg concerning the studied attention paid to the new Chinese Minister at Berlin, which city he visited before proceeding to the Russian capital.

According to a Persian newspaper a Russian agent has requested the Elders of the Khanate of Vakhan in North-Eastern Afghanistan to consider on what terms they would acknowledge Russian supremacy.

In reply to inquiries from the Porte the Servian Government has denied that it is making any military preparations, and ascribes the report to the effect of the insidious attempts of the Bulgarian Government to conceal its own armaments.

The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are very strained, and Russian agents are actively engaged in exciting hostility towards Prince Alexander in Bulgaria.

Unsatisfactory rumours are current in Paris respecting the health of President Grévy, who is now in his 80th year, but nothing dfinite is known to warrant apprehension.

The long-announced workmen's demonstration was made on Sunday in Brussels. About 20,000 men took part in the procession, which traversed the city bearing banners and red flags and accompanied by bands which played the "Marseillaise" and other popular airs. There was no disorder, but cries were raised in favour of amnesty and universal suffrage.

A Roman journal, usually well informed, states that the Pope has notified to France that a Nuncio will be sent to Pekin. On the other hand, it is reported from Paris that at a Cabinet Council on Saturday M. de Freycinet informed his colleagues that the Pope had arrived at no final conclusion.

The Anglo-Spanish Commercial Convention has excited great discontent in Catalonia, of which advantage is being taken by revolutionary agents to provoke an outbreak. The Government, however, appears to be well informed, and has adopted careful measures to repress disorder.

The reinforcements for Burma are being rapidly prepared in India, and it is expected that the chief command will be intrusted to General Sir H. Macpherson.

Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy, and Redmond, delegated by Mr. Parnell to attend the Irish Convention at Chicago, arrived in New York on Monday, and have since proceeded to Chicago, where the Convention opened on Wednesday. Upwards of 1,000 delegates are expected to attend, and there has already been some dissension as to the exact course to be adopted to obtain Home Rule.

The difficulty on the Texan border is still unsettled, but the two Governments are in communication on the subject, and there is no expectation of any violent rupture.

Serious riots have occurred at Nagasaki between Japanese and Chinese, many being killed or wounded on either side.

Reported discoveries of gold in Natal have caused great excitement in the colony, but no positive confirmation has been received. The Boers in Zululand are said to be resolved not to yield any portion of the lands they occupy.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE Royal Commissioners on Merchant Shipping have now virtually concluded the first part of their labours. They have heard all, or nearly all, the evidence bearing on the points submitted to their consideration ; and they will meet again in October for the purpose of formulating their report. They have held in all seventy-three sittings—forty-three during 1885, and thirty during the present year. On the 7th of August, 1885, the *Times* published a digest of the evidence taken during the first session of the Commission, and it now adds a summary of the whole of the evidence taken during the present year. We select the more important points :—

On Thomas Brassey, comparing the men who come to him for employment at the present time with those he employed ten, twenty, and even thirty years ago, concluded that there is no substantial deterioration in the quality of the British seaman. The main grievance of seamen is the more extensive employment of foreigners. These foreigners are employed in greater numbers than formerly; partly because, they accept lower wages, and partly because, though they may not be so good in an emergency, they are more docile and better disciplined than a large number of British seamen. He had no doubt that Scandinavians would as a rule, be more orderly and docile than British seamen, though in times of danger they were not to be relied upon so fully as the British seamen.

Mr. J W. Janson, London, underwriter at Lloyds, stated that there are few points in the English insurance laws that unduly tend to lessen care. One is the absence of warranty of seaworthiness in time policies. Another is that the recovery of gross freight, however much the owner may be saved, interests him rather in an early loss, by which he makes more profit. A third point is that the law which regulates total loss removes one great check on over-insurance, because the owner is able to opon the value for one kind of total loss and claim it to be binding for another. A fourth point is that there is no legal check upon honour policies, so that an owner can recover almost any amount he likes for a total loss without any consent from those to whom he has agreed to insure the ship for a fixed sum.

Mr. C. M. Norwood, formerly M. P. for Hull, said he approved of many of the objects of Mr. Chamberlain's Bill of 1884. The shipowner ought to be permitted to insure at a fair value any risk to which he is exposed. Witness objected to double insurance, and to what are called honour policies of an extreme kind, but there should be no restriction to the power of a man to insure a fair and reasonable risk. He objects strongly to the application of the Employers' Liability Act. The number of foreign seamen in the merchant service is, as nearly as possible between 10 and 12 per cent. The Scandinavian seamen are excellent men, and generally know English enough to speak it. Witness accounts for the deterioration of seamen mainly by the substitution of steam for sail, and the abolition of compulsory apprenticeship. With regard to the constitution of the Board of Trade, what is wanted as an infusion of practical knowledge to guide and assist the officials. Something in the shape of the Railway Commission should be attached to the Board.

Mr. J H. Beazley, representing the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, proposes, in place of the present Board of Trade, to substitute a Council composed of members of Parliament conversant with shipping matters, of shipowners, seamen, merchants, and the public generally. He looks upon negligent navigation and overloading as the chief preventable causes of loss of life at sea. He approves generally of the Load-line Committee's tables. He does not consider Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to limit insurances at all practicable. Mr. Janson's scheme he looks upon as illogical. He advocates the abolition of the Wreck Commissioners's Court and the establishment of local courts, consisting of merchants, shipowners, underwriters and shipbuilders added to the bench of magistrates, and appointed to hold a commission as a marine bench or shipping magistrate.

Mr. W. M. Roche (Botterell and Roche, solicitors carrying on business at Sunderland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and in the City of London), in dicussing the preventable causes which produce loss of life assigns the losses to them in the following orders :—(1) Negligent navigation ; 2 bad and improper stowage ; (3) defective construction ; (4) overloading (5) defective or insufficient equipment ; (6) fire, explosions, etc. The main responsibility rests with those on board who are entrusted with the loading and navigation of the ships. He disapproves of all special courts. As to the leading proposals for diminishing loss of life at sea, Mr. Roche contended that the question of insurance has practically no bearing on loss of life at sea ; that the State should not interfere at all in the matter of contracts between shipowners and merchants, shippors, passengers and others ; that instead of the extension of the Employer's Liability Act to seamen, an accident and pension fund should be established ; and that the Marine Department of the Board of Trade should be reorganized and a practical Shipping Council established with a view to the enforcemeut in an intelligent manner of the merchant shipping law and the administration of a fixed and compulsory load-line.

Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, of the firm of J. and A. Allan, managing owners at Glasgow of the "Allan" line of steam and sailing ships regarded insurance as essential to the shipping trade. He laid streets on the following influences tending to safety. First, that managing owner has a greater interest in carrying on his trade safely than in losing his ship. Second, that a managing owner cannot hope to continue the trade successfully in competition with others if he lose ships in it. Thirdly, that however, much an owner may desire to lose his ship—if this be in his mind, he dare not utter it to any one who could influence her safety, and, in particular, could not do so to the master, officers, or crew—the two former of whom must be parties to the guilty design if it is to succeed. Fourthly, that the ship which is fully insured will be kept in good repair. And, fifthly, that this tendency to repair expensively, although a serious matter for the payer, is good so far as it concerns safety of life, and should not be interfered with by enactment of the Legislature.

Mr. Thomas Gray, C. B., considered that the proposed Shipping Council was utterly impracticable. He recommended that in any case the Employers' Liability Act should be applied to seamen ; that owners shall not be allowed to continue to make profit out of insurances, and that the owner shall be responsible for making and keeping his ship sea-worthy. If these proposals were carried out he would sweep away the whole of the exceptional legislation that followed the Plimsoll agitation, and permit no interference in any way outside the enactments relating to the survey of the ships carrying passengers and the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts. But, failing the adoption of the three propositions, the system inaugurated by the "Plimsoll" legislation must remain on the Statute-book permanently. either as it is, or that system must be strengthened to make it a reality.

THE OUTCRY AGAINST ALCOHOL

IN the number of the *Revue Scientifique* appears a remarkable paper on Alcohol and Alcoholism, which presents statistics and conclusions of a very startling nature. The author, M. Fournier de Flaix, affirms that the outcry against alcohol is utterly unmerited, as it does far more good than harm. To demonstrate this M. de Flaix furnishes tabular statements to show that not only in the French departments but in all other countries the birth-rate is lower and the death-rate higher wherever the consumption of alcohol is small. It is further argued from these figures that neither criminality nor suicide is in proportion to alcoholic consumption. For instance, in the Seine-et-Oise the consumption of alcohol is just about half what it is in the Seine Inférieure, yet the suicide rate is double in the former. In England, again, more alcohol is consumed than in France, and yet in France the birth-rate the death-rate, the statistics of crime and suicide are less favourable, than in England. The comparisons for Italy, Spain Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Austria, and Germany show analogous results. M. de Flaix's conclusion is that it is the nations with the most vital powers, the greatest wealth and the best morals who consume the most alcohol. Alcohol he maintains to be an alimentary element, whose consumption should depend directly upon the requirements of the climate. Our late Prime Minister, among others, is cited by M. de Flaix in support of his thesis. He says :—"Mr. Gladstone takes every day two glasses of claret at lunch and two at dinner with a glass of port-wine. His alcoholic consumption has been estimated by his son at seven gallons a year, which would be three-and-a-half times the average consumption per head in England and four-and-a-half times the average in Europe."

A CYCLISTS' CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

At the Congress of Germam Bicyclists at Berlin on Monday, Aug 16, the chief feature of interest was a race for the championship of Europe. It was won by an Englishman, Mr. E. Hale, of the Gainsborough Bicycle Club, who did the distance, 10,000 metres, in 19 min. 3 sec. Herr Pundt, of the Berlin Germania Club, who on the previous day won the championship of Germany, took 19 min. 30 sec. to do the same distance. In Monday's race Mr. Hale at once took the lead and kept it; but he was very hard-pressed by Davids, a Hanoverian. The sympathies of the spectators, of course, were all with Davids, and there was immense cheering as he spurted on before Hale during the latter half of the last lap, but the Englishman making a great effort again shot past his rival just at the finish, and thus saved the athletic honour of his country, to the bitter mortification of the Germans. This mortification was afterwards partly dispelled by the fact that in an extra bicycle race of 2,000 metres for foreigners, Mr. Hale was beaten by a young Dutchman, M. Kiderlen, from Delft, who also won the tricycle championship of Europe.

ANOTHER SEVERE RIOT IN BELFAST.

THE rioting in Belfast was renewed on Saturday night, Aug. 14. A slight attack had been made in the afternoon on a small party of policemen who had appeared on the Shankhill-road, but with the assistance of the soldiers, the policemen held their own ; and as the evening wore on, there was nothing to indicate that the comparative calm of the past few days would be broken. Elaborate military and police precautions were however, continued, and the numerous guards were relieved about eleven o'clock. About 300 additional police arrived from the south, it should be added, in the course of the day, so that the garrison was not only maintained at its full strength, but increased, in view of the Roman Catholic festival of next day. These measures were amply justified. About eleven o'clock rioting of a determined character burst forth in the vicinity of North Howard-street. People could not sleep owing to the reports of musketry and other small arms. The shooting, which was of a somewhat irregular and desultory character began at Northumberland-street, and then ran along in the direction of First and Fourth streets, which are in the Orange quarter. Several of the firing-party of the latter place had got into an empty house at the corner of Ashmore-street, and from the windows "potted" at any unwary person in the direction of the Falls-road. The Falls-road people adopted a coolly methodic arrangement, and nine picked men, who had gained experience of the use of rifles as members of a local club, came forward sharp-shooting for their side. At a couple of other places the same tactics were adopted. At last a man got on a chimney-stack in Colin-street, and a bullet struck down a young man named Macfarland at the corner of First-street. He lay almost lifeless, where he fell, for a considerable time, his friends not daring to go to his aid. At last two men ventured forth to raise the body, and one of them was instantly brought down with a bullet in the leg. The other dragged his wounded comrade away, and both sought a place of safety. Another man was shot in the shoulder. Meanwhile, Macfarland's body could not be recovered. At length a courageous woman sallied forth with a man to carry Macfarland into a house, and this was done in safety. Macfarland died soon after, however. At four o'clock in the morning two crowds of Roman Catholics and Protestants met in North Howard-street, while firing was proceeding briskly in Northumberland-street. Mr. Paul, resident magistrate, who was with a detachment of fifty military and police at Albert-crescent Barracks, hearing the frequent reports of fire-arms, hurried up with his men to the scene of the disturbance. He saw several persons firing with rifles from houses, and two mobs, which were scarcely a hundred yards apart, were firing with revolvers and stoning one another. The magistrate having read the Riot Act, ordered the men of the West Surrey Regiment to charge the Roman Catholic crowd. The soldiers, by direction, used only the butt ends of their rifles, and drove the crowd away some distance from the Falls-road. Returning to North Howard-street, the Protestant crowd filled the thoroughfare, and showed no disposition to retire. Mr. Paul, for the second time, read the Riot Act ; and the soldiers, receiving their orders to charge, went up the street at the double, scattering the rioters. But the people by no means quieted down ; and so agitated was the condition of affairs that even at six o'clock the people giong along the Falls-road to the Roman Catholic chapels situated within the neighbourhood were warned of the danger to which they exposed themelves by passing along the thoroughfare.

Significant traces of the night's work were abundant when daylight came. The house of a publican named King, at the corner of Ashmore-street, facing the Falls-road, presented a remarkable spectacle, nearly thirty bulleta having struck it. King, the propietor, who is a very old man, and his daughte and niece barely escaped injury. They had abandoned the upper rooms and were asleep below. Bullets passed through the front-door into the kitchen, striking the mantel piece and lodging in the wall several time. The sofa on which Miss King was lying was splintered by another ball. Fully half a dozen of these missiles were picked up inside the house. Several were embedded in the woodwork ; others came in through the upper windows. The freedom with which the fusillade was carried on is accounted for by the fact that the moment when the military, which was at first a small picket in command of an officer, came into view, the combatants retired to another spot, and renewed operations on the disappearance of the soldiers for other duty. It was only when a large force of cavalry and infantry were brought upon the scene that the shooting was stopped and the streets vigorously cleared. Three or four hours later a party of constabulary went to 60, Conway-street, and arrested an old man named Hugh Napier, who lives there. Information had been conveyed to the authorities that men had been seen to fire from Napier's house. Later on his two daughters were arrested on the same charge.

Three ruffians were caught in the act of looting the public-house of a man named M'Keever, in Tennant-street. Two constables were placed in charge of the house, but a menacing mob collected and threatened to "do for" them, and it was deemed expedient for the men's safety to replace them by military. A most deliberate and persistent firing at a police patrol occurred at Springfield. District-Inspector Warburton, with a party of police, began duty on the road there about half-past eleven o'clock, taking up a central position. About half-an-hour later a rifle-shot, unmistakably aimed point-blank at them, passed close to the office and over the heads of some of his men. The men were ordered into shelter. They got behind some bricks, but had scarcely done so before two more shots came in rapid succession from another point, and the balls were heard to strike the bricks. The police did not, however, move from their position, and but little time elapsed before a fourth shot came from yet a different point. As far as Mr. Warburton could judge, all the shots were fired at long range, and the bullet found was for a Snider rifle.

There have since been two or three collisions between hostile sections, but they were speedily separated by soldiers.

A special meeting of the Belfast Presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland was held on Tuesday to consider the question of the stoppage of the services in the Albert-street Church, owing to the violence and intimidation of the local Roman Catholics. These have repeatedly broken the windows of the church and beaten children going to and from Sunday school. On the 8th of June they wrecked the sexton's house. Members attending the services had been hustled and abused by Roman Catholic mobs, who had even attempted to take their Bibles from them

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

THE London Financial Telegram of last evening reports a further advance in the price of Bar Silver of no less than ¾d. per lb., making the quotation 43⅜d. Rupee Securities had advanced ¼ for four per cents, and ½ for four and a half, say to 67 and 70½ respectively. Sterling Paper was unchanged at 100⅞. Consols were quoted at 100⅞ i.e., ⅛ lower; while French Rentes showed an advance of ¼ at 110.

In Liverpool the market is reported to have closed with a higher tendency. Arrivals quiet; the day's sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Arrivals closed quiet. In spots prices Mid-Uplands showed an advance of 1-16 at 5 3-16d., but Surats were quite unchanged. Mid-Uplands to arrive, for most positions, were 1-32d. to 1-16d. dearer. From New York rates come 1-16 higher for spot, while Futures for January were further seven points dearer. Receipts at the ports were 7,000 bales.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple is steady as to prices, but business is on a most limited scale, the only transaction which we have heard of, being a sale of Good Westerns for this month at Rs. 185 per candy. Sellers of New Bengals are firm, owing to the tone of yesterday's Telegrams. We quote buyers' rates for January.

Good at Rs. 163; Fully Good at Rs. 168; and Fine at Rs. 177.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Owing to the advance in exchange, buyers have withdrawn from the market; mail work has to-day also tended to check inquiry. Dealers, however, while more anxious to do business, will not lower rates. The following are about buyers' prices :—

White Delhi, Sept:	Rs.	4	0 0
Red Delhi, (Rewairee)	,,	3	14 6
White Delhi, New Crop, April-May	,,	4	1 9
Ekdani, April-May	,,	4	5 0

Linseed is steady at our quotations, say :—

September delivery	Rs.	7	1 0
Oct.-Nov. ,,	,,	7	2 0
April-May ,,	,,	6	8 0

FREIGHTS, with the limited export business doing, continues quiet. We quote :—

Liverpool.....Ready.	23s. 9d.
London ..... ,,	12s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice ,,	25s.
Other Continental Ports	23s. to 23s. 3d.

EXCHANGE, as might have been expected from the news of the further considerable advance in the price of Bar Silver, referred to in our opening paragraph, and the statement in last evening's telegram that Rs. 4,60,000 transfers on Calcutta had been made at 1s. 4 23-32d, and Rs. 2,40,000 at 1s. 4 25-32d, our market has naturally shown great strength and rates have made a considerable upward movement.

Demand Bank Bills advanced 4 annas, and three months' credits moved upward to the same extent, while this evening the former show a further improvement of 132d., and the latter of 116d. Our closing rates are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1·78	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cents. have advanced to 97½, while Four-and-a-half are quoted at 102½; these being our closing rates.

SHARES with the exception of an improvement in several Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares, say, Jewraz Balloo, Morarjee Goculdas, Oriental, Lukmidas Khimjee, of Rs. 5 per share, and of Manockjee Petit and Queen of Rs. 10, we have little change to note in this market which continues to show little animation.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	716½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of ndia.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	920xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	1,650
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	152½xd.
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	6-0
Dholiera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manufg Co...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	552
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	..	130
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Coosba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	565	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	17½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	810xd
Hinguzhat Mill Co..	700	5 0	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	825
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	50	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	50	Rs. 70	1,500
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,110
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatau Makunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 120	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	18½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,480
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	510
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	800nl
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	895
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	565
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	50
Sholapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	660	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	770		1,000	–	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 12	133
Bapty Co., Ld.....	525	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. &		500	100	6 p.c	1
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,256	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	...	...	6 p.c	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madan & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. a	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Rs.	7½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,600	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills.....	800	125	100	12 0	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Humfrey, Major, Bl. 2nd Liverpool, on medical certificate, from Upper Burma.

September, 7.

Pitt, Capt., Bl. R. E., on leave, from Agra.
Luck, Br. Genl., Bo. Staff, on leave, from Karachi.
Mildmay, Capt., Mad., from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Williams, Major, Bl. 1st Suffolk Regt., on leave, to England.
Deane, Capt., Bl. 1st Suffolk Regt., on leave, to England.
Reeper, Capt., R. A., on leave, to England.
Humfrey, Major, Bl. 2nd Liverpool Regt., on medical certificate, to England.
Mildmay, Capt., Mad., on leave, to England.
Pitt, Capt., Bl. R. E., on leave, to Kirkee.
Rowcroft, Col., Bl. Staff Corps, on furlough, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at head-quarters on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 5-30 P. M., to elect a captain for D. Company.

Vol. R. O'Brien having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to E. Company from this day.

There will be drill and instruction for the Mounted Rifles as follows :—Tuesday, September 7, Kennedy Sea Face, at 5-45 P. M.; Troop drill under the Sergt. Instructor. Wednesday, September 8, Riding School at 6-45 A. M. Thursday, September 9, Riding School at 6-45 A. M. Recruits only; Friday, September 10, Riding School at 6-45 a. m. Recruits only; Friday, September 10. Town Hall at 5-45 P. M. Dismounted Drill for all members.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—July 24, at Wyddial Hall, Buntingford, the wife of Lieut-General Cadwallader Adams, CB, of a son, who survived his birth a few hours only.

COMPTON—Aug 9, at Kent House, Lady William Compton, of a daughter.

DAVIES—Aug 7, the wife of Commander R W Davies, Instructing Commander Aberdeen, of a son.

GARNIER—Aug 9, at 4, Priory Leas, Folkestone, the wife of Commander Keppel Garnier (retired) Royal Navy, of a son.

KING—Aug 9, at Glenoir, Galway, the wife of William King, Scld, Superintendent Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANSTRUTHER—HUSSEY—Aug 5, at St Mark's, North Audley-street, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart, of Balcaskie and Watten, NB, Lieut Royal Engineers to Mildred Harriett, younger daughter of Edward Hussey, Esq, of Scotney Castle.

CARR—RICHARDSON—Aug 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Combe Down, Bath, Reginald George, second son of the late Rev. Henry Carr, of Erasmus College, Drogheda, Ireland, to Lucy Elfrida, third daughter of Major-General Richardson, CB, of Combe Down, late 6th Bengal Cavalry.

FRYER—ROWE—Aug 10, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Exeter, Joseph, younger son of Richard Holmes Fryer of North-road, Clapham, to Edith Mary, younger daughter of Mark Rowe, Belfast House, Exeter.

GARNETT—HORN—Aug 9, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Colonel Garnett (late 11th Hussars) to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Horn, No 46, Stanhope-gardens, SW.

GREY—VERNER—Aug 7, at Neuchatel, Switzerland, before the Civil Officer of State, and at the Collegiate Church, by the Rev. William Petavel, Captain Henry Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, to Charlotte Elise, daughter of the late Lieut-General George Verner.

HORSBRUGH—DAVIDSON—June 23, at Tarazhur, Glentunnel, Canterbury, New Zealand, Horace Bethune Horsbrugh, late Lieut H M's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment to Esther Isabella, second daughter of Major-General A G Davidson (ttetired), Indian Army.

JORDAN—WELD—Aug 10, at St George's Church, Campden-hill, John Denison, elder son of John Jordan, Esq, of Notting-hill-square, to Alice Esther Georgina, younger daughter of William W Weld, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff.

MACKENZIE—STANNUS—Aug 7, at Marylebone Church, Ashley Edmund Mackenzie, East Yorkshire Regiment, son of Colonel Mackenzie, of 17, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, to Alice Caroline Beauchamp, daughter of General Stannus C.B., and late of 19th Hussars.

STUART—CRAUFURD—Aug 11, at the Episcopal Church of St Columba, Largs, Ayrshire, John Stuart, Lieut The Black Watch (Royal High-landers) to Kathorine Yseult second daughter of Craufurd of Crosbie and Auchenames in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew.

SULIVAN—FELLOWES—Aug 10, at St Barnabas' Church Kensington, Walter Sandys Sulivan, of Kibberi, Betta, Coorg, India, third surviving son of Colonel Sulivan late 5th Lancers), to Marie Gerrard Bunbury Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Halford Fellowes, Bengal.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Aug 5, of paralysis, General Robert Allen, aged 72.

CAMPBELL—Aug 10, at Holly Villa, St Quintin's Park, Isabella Louisa, widow of the Osborne Heneage Campbell (Dunstaffnage), Bengal Army.

CARRINGTON—Aug 8, at Byreuth, Bavaria, Eleanor Ann the beloved wife of Colonel Charles William Carrington, H M L I.

HIND—Aug 8, suddenly at Great Wood, Mylor, Cornwall, Captain Joseph Hind, late H M's 104th Bengal Fusiliers, aged 61.

HOLLOWAY—Aug 7, at Claverton-street, Pimlico, Rowland Hill Usherwood Holloway, Retired Staff and Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Madras Army, and son of the late Rev. Dr. Holloway, of Fitzroy Chapel, and Stanton-upon-Hinchenah, Salop

HUYSHE—Aug 6, at 30, Craven-hill gardens, Major General Huyshe, CB, late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, aged 47.

NEWNHAM—Aug 9, at his residence, Eglinton, Clevedon Mary, widow of Major W H Foy, Bombay Army (Artillery), secondly of William Newnham, Esq, Bombay Civil Service, in her 87th year.

SCOTT—July 30, at Aston, W, Lieut-Colonel Robert Scott, formerly of 3-8th, 89th and 87th Regiment late Paymaster 22nd Sub-District, Retired A P D, aged 63.

WHITELEY—Aug 3, at Manor Park, Essex, Susan Ann, eldest daughter of the late Jno Whiteley, of Stapleford, Notts, aged 48.

WORSLEY—Aug 7, at 52, Grange Park, Ealing, Miller Barrington Worsley, H M's late Indian Army, aged 63.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GUIDERA—September 6, the wife of M. Guidera, Acting General Manager, Eastern Telegraphs, of a son and daughter.

DEATHS.

BHANDOOPWALLA—September 7, at Khetwadi, opposite Kavasjee Manekjee Ashburner's Agiari, Bai Kharsedbai, daughter of Kavasjee Manekjee Bhandoopwalla, and widow of Dadabhai Kavasji Banaji. Funeral at 7 a.m. this morning.

COYAJEE—September 7, Tuesday, Behram Roz, at 7-30 p.m., Bai Ratanbai, relict of the late Sheth Coyajee Shapoorjee, aged 87. Funeral at 3 p.m., Wednesday 8th, at the corner of Pathar Bunder, Fort, near the Port Trust Office.

HEMSON—September 7, at 146 Middle Colaba, Susanna Hemson, widow of the late John Hemson, in her eighty-second year. The funeral will arrive at the old English Cemetery at Sonapur, at seven o'clock this morning. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOGG—At Sunningdale, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Hardinge Hogg, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—August 30, at Jhansi, Miss Ellen Byrne, Army Schoolmistress, aged 33 years.

ELLOY—August 29, at Allahabad, Walter Kean, the dearly loved infant son of Colin and Louisa Elloy, aged 10 months and 29 days.

"IMPAIRED VISION."—You can only keep your eyes cool by using perfect fitting lenses, properly adapted to the requirements of each eye, and each individual case. Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses without any extra charges, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLEAGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square .....Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square..... ,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square..... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)..... ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case.....Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: East.-St. 1. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

THE next news from Bulgaria will almost certainly be that Prince Alexander has abdicated. Prince Bismarck, in strange pursuance of his mission of "Honest Broker," has advised him to yield, much as a strong man, passing by while a garotter is in close personal relations with a despairing victim, tells the victim that he had better give in, since there is no help for it, and on the whole he does not quite agree with the vulgar prejudice against garotting. He, of course, will give in. There are strong inducements to him to prolong the resistance. The army which he has led to victory, the people over whom he has ruled with at least an honest desire to promote their welfare, the public opinion of Europe, and the rule of right which continental statesmen have found it so easy to ignore, are all on his side. But everything else is against him. The Czar hates him, and has made his ruin a sacred duty which he owes to the memory of a father of whom it is the fashion in court phraseology to speak as sainted. The Great Powers—England excepted—are cynically proclaiming their indifference to what becomes of him, and so left to chance by the Governments that should protect him he has been the object of plottings so incessant and so pitiless as to amount to persecution of the cruellest sort. The recent break-up of the Turco-Bulgarian Commission for revising the organic Statute of East Roumelia so as to provide for the political union of the Province with Bulgaria was Russian work. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, whose time has been given up of late to the dignified task of persuading the Sultan that his vassal at Sofia is a rebellious and turbulent Prince, was the unseen but easily detected worker in that particular piece of treachery. The Russian method of operations has been singularly dishonest here. If there is one thing to which, more than another, the policy of St. Petersburg has been directed, it has been to the complete detachment of Eastern Roumelia from Turkey. And yet at Constantinople M. Nelidoff has persistently urged the Sultan to stand out against the Bulgarian demands for a legislative union of the two Provinces, and he has succeeded. The worse than Machiavellian unscrupulousness of the proceeding is apparent. Prince Alexander's supreme claim to the affection of the Bulgarians is that he has co-operated with them in their efforts to achieve national unity. His supreme claim to the hatred of Russia is that he did this without the Czar's help. The policy of Russia is to prove to the Bulgarians that their best efforts and their Prince's are of no avail if they commit the unpardonable offence of acting for themselves. "Your Prince may turn the wheel," the Czar seems to have told the people, "but where are you and of what use is he to you if I put my spoke in it?" And then, to point the moral, the Czar affects a friendship with the Sultan, tells him that Prince Alexander is using this revision of the Organic Statute as a means of paving the way for declaring his independence of the Sultan, and so induces the Sultan to recall his Commissioners and to throw the relations between Turkey and the Principality into uncertainty and unrest.

This is one instance of the way in which, ever since Prince Alexander won the hatred of the Czar by winning victories for his people, Russian intrigue has been at work against him. The intrigues are now at an end, for the time has come when Russia can as well work in daylight as in secret. But until the other day she was content to allow unavowed agents to prepare the way for her. Thus the Opposition in the Bulgarian Chamber was recruited by a number of deputies who, under the name of Radicals, clamouring for absolute severance, from Turkey, pointed to every circumspect attempt on the Prince's part to discourage the damaging impatience of some of his subjects as a proof that he was a traitor to the national cause. No unlucky ruler was ever more hopelessly held between the Devil and the deep sea. Let him help the national cause by endeavouring to hold the Sultan to his engagements, and Russian Agents at Constantinople persuade the Sultan that he is a disturber of the peace, intent only upon seizing upon the last remnant of the inheritance of the Turk in Europe. Let him, on the other hand, discourage agitations against the Sultan in Macedonia, and impossible, premature, or impolitic claims amongst his own subjects, and Russian Agents at Sofia and Philipopolis try to bring him into disrepute by branding him as a renegade, who is unworthy to reign over a free people. But this duplicity, skilful though it has been and wonderfully though it has been worked out, would have failed if Prince Alexander had had nothing else to contend against. The intrigue brought about a revolution, but it was a revolution of only three days' duration, and if it has exhibited anything more strikingly than the amazing unscrupulousness with which Russia can plot against the peace of free nations, it has been the devotion of the Bulgarians for the Prince whom it has pleased the Czar, apparently with the assent of his neighbours, to declare no longer fit to reign over them. Russia has only one thing to reproach herself with in this matter, and that is that she has wasted so much of her highly practised ingenuity upon intriguing preliminaries when one stroke in the old-fashioned highwayman's style would have done all that need have been done. A summons to the Bulgarian Assembly to depose the Prince on pain of military occupation would have achieved all that the Czar had in view. It would have seemed abrupt and brutal to men of fine sensibilities; but fine sensibilities seem to have been banished from the Chanceries of Europe of late, and whoever talks of appealing to them names a tribunal in vacation. The mail, it is true, brings no specific indication of the feeling of the two Central Powers in regard to the contingencies that have since had so sinister a realization. But there has been no protest against the wrong that Russia is doing to a free people, and Prince Bismarck's advice to Prince Alexander to submit to his fate seems to be accompanied by no mild deprecation of the treatment to which he has been subjected. The moralities of the affair are apparently left to ordinary people to muse over and make what they can of.

The attitude of Austria and Germany must in a measure determine that of the English Government. We cannot account for their indifference to the Czar's determination to make Bulgaria a Russian province; but it necessarily limits the scope and the efficacy of British intervention. Sir James Fergusson's admission in the House of Commons on Monday night that England is not specially interested in the events Bulgaria is true enough, much as we may regret that it should have been necessary to make it. We should afford little help to the Bulgarians by assuming a greater interest in the maintenance of Prince Alexander upon the throne than two other Powers who are at least as closely concerned with the settlement of South-Eastern Europe as we are. Austria has certainly a more direct interest in the matter than we have, and where she sees no occasion for intervention we must limit our opposition to platonic protests. The situation, nevertheless, calls for no small anxiety. The silence of Austria is not the result of mere indifference to what goes on in Bulgaria. Austria has ambitions of her own in South-Eastern Europe which she will not abandon to please Russia. She looks as fixedly towards Salonica as Russia looks towards Constantinople. What valuable consideration has there been to secure her tacit assent to the virtual subjugation of Bulgaria by Russia? Has she in return for it secured a footing in the Peninsula which will bring her a stage nearer the realization of her dream? A month ago it was taken for granted that Russia was not countenanced in her intrigues by the two other members of the Triple Alliance, and the continued existence of the Alliance was confidently denied. That belief has been dissipated in the interval, and it is now of at least as much importance to know on what terms the two Central Powers have allowed Russia to have a free hand in Bulgaria, as to know what use she will make of the liberty of action that they have accorded her. The English Government, meanwhile, have affirmed that the Treaty of Berlin must be adhered to. The provisions of the Treaty upon this point are clear enough. They prescribe that the Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte, with the consent of the Powers. They will be violated if a Prince for whom the Bulgarian people are showing singular affection is deprived of his throne. They will be again violated if his successor is forced upon the nation instead of elected by them. And they will be yet again violated if an Oldenburg Prince, a scion and retainer of the Imperial House of Russia, is sent to rule over the Bulgarians. But as things go these violations of treaty are a mere bagatelle, especially if the violator be His Majesty the Czar.

THE Nizam's Government have boldly taken in hand the claims which people anxious to rank as their creditors have made against them, their boldness, however, being by no means greater than that of most of the claimants. It is a pity that the claims could not have been adjudicated upon by a more judicial tribunal than the Debt Commission to whom they were referred; but the principle of limitation apparently stood in the way of their being adjudicated upon by the High Court. The terms of reference, indeed, expressly state that the rules relating to the limitation of the period of suits were not to be applied. The claimants have not been slow to take advantage of the width of opportunity thus given them. Several claims were put in on account of debts alleged to have been contracted before the time of Sir Salar Jung, and these have been set aside not only as belonging to a period beyond memory and legal proof, but as outside the terms of reference. We should be slow to think that substantial injustice has been done thereby. The task imposed upon the committee was formidable to look at. There were forty-five claims, amounting in the aggregate to nearly six crores and twenty-eight lakhs. The Commission have made short work with the bulk of these claims, their awards against the Government amounting to only eighteen thousand rupees. So far as the Government were concerned, the remainder were rejected. But the Government in all these cases appeared, if debtors at all, only as collateral debtors. They were alleged to have given security for loans made to private individuals. But the explanation of this security is interesting not only as it affects these claims but as throwing light upon the state of society in the Nizam's dominions in the old days. The Courts at that time were weak, or, as we should say, the Nizam's writ ran slowly, and sometimes not at all. A wealthy jagbirdar could defy the Courts and their decrees, and it was felt that something more than an ordinary bond was required to ensure the repayment of a loan. In these circumstances a moneylender would ask the Minister to see that the money was repaid. Formal petitions to that effect were drawn up, and the Minister often endorsed them with the word "*manzab*" (granted). And it was upon such undertakings that a large pro

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ABDICATION OF ALEXANDER.

BERLIN, SEPT. 6.

Prince Bismarck has advised Prince Alexander to abdicate.

SOFIA, SEPT. 6.

A Commission consisting of five members has been appointed here for the purpose of negotiating with Russia and the other Powers for a settlement of the existing crisis.

ENGLAND AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question, said that England was not specially interested in the events transpiring in Bulgaria, but the future of that State must be based upon the Treaty of Berlin.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 6, EVENING.

In the House of Commons this evening Lord Randolph Churchill announced that Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the Silver question. His Lordship said he hoped to name the members composing it in a few days and that he would to-night lay on the table of the House the terms of reference to be submitted to the Commission.

SEPT. 7.

The subject to be discussed by the Royal Commission of inquiry into the Silver Question are as follows :—

The Commission to examine first whether the changes in the relative values are due to the depreciation of silver or to the appreciation of gold.

Secondly, to inquire what bearing the changes have upon the remittances of the Indian Government payments on old and new contracts.

Thirdly, upon remittances Home in gold.

Fourthly, upon producers, merchants' and taxpayers in India.

Fifthly, upon Home merchants trading with India

And lastly, what bearing the changes have upon English trade generally.

RESULT OF THE FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 7.

M. Garanger's protest against the action of the Mandalay police in attempting to shelter the woman accused of stealing his timber has been successful, and Mr. Burgess has ordered the case to proceed.

She owned seven teak logs, which were swept away during the inundation, but she addressed herself to the task of recovery so energetically that within four days 485 logs had been towed to her house, although she expressly directed the men not to bring any timber but her own.

The case is causing much excitement among the Burmese, who now, that they find to their surprise that prosecution of this woman is actually possible, begin to hope the extortion and oppression practised by her father may also be stopped. How the British Government ever came to employ him is a mystery, but he was appointed about the time Tinedah was made Prime Minister, when patronage flowed through strange channels.

Numerous dead bodies are being found in houses as the water subsides. Cholera has broken out and caused a number of deaths. M. Commotto died of it.

A naique and six privates, of the 1st Madras Pioneers, have been arrested, charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 200 from the mail they were escorting from steamer to the Post Office.

The *Rangoon Gazette* strongly urges a greater display in connection with General Macpherson's expedition. General Prendergast's campaign was so rapidly and secretly carried out, that the people in the interior cannot be convinced that a revolution occurred. There is no necessity for secrecy now.

A Grand Review of all the available troops should be held, and troops marched through the country wherever possible.

SUCCESSFUL ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 7.

Sir C. Bernard arrived here to-night.

A Government bulletin from Mandalay says that the reported death of the Myentzien prince seems well established.

The police levy under Mr. Annesley decisively defeated a strong party of Hla Oo's gang. Our loss was one Burmese policeman killed.

The Woon of Kanee defeated a body of dacoits supposed to be from Paghan. The villagers on several occasions resisted the dacoits. Several gangs have submitted to the District Commissioner.

Shoay Aing, a noted leader, has been killed.

Saray from Sagoo fought a successful engagement on the Maw river, the enemy retiring with considerable loss. We had three men wounded.

Woondwin has been garrisoned from Yemethen without resistance, and Shoay Kyoo, an important leader, captured.

A *Rangoon Gazette* telegram from Mandalay announces that the Commissioner has been empowered to revise all sentences passed by subordinate officials.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

To-day Southerners completed their first innings before noon, scoring 226. The North sent in Wilkins and Aitken to begin the second innings. Aitken's wicket fell for 48, of which he made eleven. Holland was caught at the wicket off the first ball without scoring. Mactier made five. Blackwell, after making a hit for a four, was snapped by the wicket-keeper. Lindner joining Wilkins the score was brought from 62 to 130 for five wickets. Ryan bowled Major Fitzherbert after ten runs. Later on, Captain Steele, having hit twenty-one runs off four balls, was stumped. Rice made a capital stand, contributing thirty-six. Over one hundred had been added during Rice's partnership with Wilkins, the latter completing his own century amid cheers. To-night, when play ceased, the score totalled was 359 for eight wickets, Major Ward and Wilkins being not out, 39 and 181, respectively. Wilkins played in splendid form throughout. When stumps were drawn he was carried in triumph from the cricket field.

A HOAX AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, SEPT. 7.

An attempt at a wholesale public deception was made by a sowkar who advertised a singing party in the theatre. It proved a hoax, and great indignation prevails amongst his victims. A suit is to be filed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the Bombay mails of the 31st August, arrived here at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with higher tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		67
4½ " "		70½
3 " Consols for account		100⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan		100⅜
4½ " French Rentes		110
Bar Silver		43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable, interrupted.
Elephant-Point-Penang Cable interrupted
Moulmein route to Bangkok, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6.

10 p.m.	80·0

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·5

MR. VENAYEK GUNPUTRAO KOTHARE, son of Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker, Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who recently arrived from England, has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

IT is understood that Mr. H. B. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is not likely to return to India immediately after the expiry, in November next, of his present leave to Europe. He may have his leave extended to the early part of next year. This will extend Dr. Duncan's acting tenure of his present appointment.

A TRAGIC affair has occurred at Hyderabad, Sind. A Belooch sepoy shot a girl dead through disappointment in love, she having been given in marriage to another, and then shot himself dead.

IT has been decided to abolish interpreters to British Regiments of Cavalry and Battalions of Infantry in India from the 1st April, 1887, allowing corps on arrival in the country and for the first year of their service in India an interpreter as a temporary appointment on the allowances now admissible.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State sanctioning the appointment of a fourth Judge to the Punjab Chief Court, by which Mr. Tremlett, who is already officiating as an extra Judge, will presumably be confirmed. The despatch, it is believed, provides that in the event of the appointment being filled by a native gentleman the pay shall be reduced by one-third.

THE cold season will probably bring a distinguished party to India to make a three or four months' tour. So far as is at present known, the party will consist of Lord Hartington, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lord and Lady Gosforth —Lord Gosforth's second appearance in India—and some others, Lord Spencer possibly included.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, accompanied by Mr. Holmes, Private Secretary, and Major Pulford, R.E., reached Simla on Saturday evening. He is the guest of the Viceroy.

THE Viceroy after all may not visit Kurrachee this cold weather. His Excellency after a short stay at Mooltan will probably retrace his steps to Lahore, and thence go by rail to Baroda.

THERE is good reason to believe that the seditious proclamation recently circulated in the Punjab is the genuine production of Dhuleep Singh, as he has in his communications with the India Office held language somewhat similar in tone to that employed in the document which the Lahore paper brought to light last week.

No further disclosures have been made in connection with the forgery on the Chartered Bank at Hongkong, and there is as yet no word as to the exact whereabouts of the forger, Beltran. The trial of da Cruz, the man found in possession of over dollars 17,000 of what is believed to have been part of the stolen money, is proceeding.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that the Right Hon'ble Mr. A. Balfour has been appointed chairman of the Commission for inquiry into the currency question. The same correspondent wires the following particulars regarding the crisis in Bulgaria :—"Fifty Russian officers are now at Sofia consulting with M. Zankoff. The rebel regiments have submitted. Despite the intense enthusiasm of the soldiers and the populace, Prince Alexander announced, with tears in his eyes, that the Czar had forced him to quit the throne, and he did so because otherwise the independence of Bulgaria would be destroyed. The officers of the army are very excited and talk of preventing the Prince from leaving, and declare that they will not receive the Russian Envoy. Prince Peter of Oldenburg will probably be the successor of Prince Alexander.

LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH has been appointed assistant Whip to the Liberal Unionists in room of Mr. Brand, who failed to secure re-election at the polling booth. "The noble lord," says a London correspondent, "will no doubt make an excellent Whip, but he does not speak much in the House. He is afflicted with that cooing kind of stutter which marks most of the members of the Cavendish family. He also has another peculiarity when on his legs which often causes a titter in the House. The noble lord's right arm is extended at full length, the little finger of the hand being prominently displayed. Presently the hand begins to move. It travels slowly up to the head and the tip of the little finger finds a temporary resting place amid the noble lord's luxuriant locks. Then it is withdrawn, and with great deliberation the tip of the little finger is brought within range of the noble lord's vision. After a brief inspection the right arm slowly returns to its original outstretched position. Then, in a little while, the hand begins to move again, and the whole performance is gone through *da capo*."

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"The most hostile critic of the Government can find nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. Robert Bourke as Governor of Madras. Intellectually keen and socially popular, with official experience, and the best of recommendations as the brother of the late Lord Mayo, Mr. Bourke will be received with open arms by the Presidency which he is to govern. A greather contrast between the pedantic narrow-minded Scotchman who is coming home and the genial generous Irishman who is going out cannot be well imagined."

THE Sultan having directed a Ministerial Commission to organize the emigration *en masse* of the Mussulman population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia to Asia Minor, the movement has already commenced.

As a result of the inquest on the body of one of the victims in the Belfast riots, nine members of the Irish constabulary have been arrested on a charge of wilful murder.

THE *Jewish Chronicle* says :—"The visit of Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., and Dr. Asher to Russia has not been without startling incident. As required by the police regulations, they deposited their passports in due form at Moscow. To their surprise their passports were returned to them, with a paper attached intimating that "the Jew Montagu (or Asher) is hereby ordered to quit Moscow within twenty-four hours." But Mr. Montagu and Dr. Asher had not gone to Russia to be entirely at the mercy of an over-zealous police functionary. Among other important letters of introduction with which they were armed was a personal letter from Lord Rosebery himself. Immediate steps were taken to communicate with the highest authorities with the result that the order was eventually revoked.

THE Porte will, it is stated, shortly contest the right of extending British protection to some small colonies of individuals originally belonging to Peshawur and other districts on the Afghan frontier, and domiciles for many years in the Turkish Asiatic province. The Porte holds that such individuals, having emigrated from those districts of India before their annexation to the British Crown, are not entitled to British protection. It is expected that the matter will form the subject of some discussion between the British Government and the Porte.

THE writer of "Echoes of the Week" in the *Saturday Evening Journal* makes some curious revelations regarding a system of pilfering from the cargo boats on the Hughli. It would appear that produce on its way to Calcutta by country boats is systematically looked at every port of call for these clumsy arks. The receivers are shopkeepers, who incite the boatmen to abstract a modicum of grain, oilseed, or tobacco, as the case may be, from every bag. The scoundrels keep a regular debtor and creditor account with their "clients," and when the sum to credit is sufficiently important, the latter may chose between a money payment or trinkets, cloth, and other wares. Nearly every riverine mart is the seat of an industry of the kind. The receivers are well-known to the police, and in many cases have acquired large fortunes by the traffic. Detection is, for obvious reasons, well nigh impossible. The amount purloined from each bag on each occasion is relatively insignificant, and the stolen goods are not such as are capable of identification. In a community blessed with a higher standard of honesty and some power of combination, this state of things would be met by the formation of vigilance committees, with agents at each important town. Here, however, the merchants are helpless, and Government is expected to undertake functions which are entirely beyond its scope.

THE German commercial world, as represented by some of its organs, entertains very sanguine anticipations regarding the benefits it will derive from the establishment of the Russian Asiatic railways through Siberia and Central Asia. It is stated that for some years past Germany, under discouraging conditions, has had two-thirds of the import trade to the Caucasus, and that at present, owing to the increased reputation of her manufactures for cheapness and genuineness, it is no longer necessary to smuggle them into the country under the disguise of French and English brands, as was at first the case, and that they are now sold in the open market for what they really are. It is represented as beyond a doubt that the Transcaspian Railway will tend to spread a knowledge of the superiority of German goods over all others among the peoples of Central Asia, who have hitherto been in ignorance thereof, and that the industry and skill of the Fatherland will be able to drive all competitors out of the field. Regarded from this point of view, it is only natural that the extension of Russian railways in the East should receive a cordial greeting in Germany.

FOR four successive days the central parts of Russia have been visited by terrible tornadoes, accompanied by waterspouts, which have committed immense havoc. Among the districts that have suffered most is the government of Moscow, where the storms have devastated whole tracts of country, blowing down and carrying bodily away numerous buildings and bridges, and tearing up timber and wheat and other crops.

IT is announced on authority that her Majesty's Government have not, as had been reported, decided upon the immediate withdrawal of the Afghan Boundary Commission. They are in communication with the Russian Government as to the steps that should be taken for arriving at an agreement with regard to the small portion of the boundary in the neighbourhood of the Oxus which has not been already traced by the English and Russian Commissioners. Until the Russian answer has been received, no decision will be taken as to the date of the withdrawal of the British Commission, but it is intended that it shall return to India before next winter.

THE friendlies at Suakim have made a raid against the rebels, killing and wounding thirty of them. They have also captured several head of cattle. It is reported that Osman Digma has escaped from Tamai, and is proceeding to Khartoum, his followers having dispersed.

IN the German army during the month of June alone there occurred 137 deaths, of which no fewer than 25, or about 18 per cent., were from suicide and as many from accidents.

SOME weeks ago the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* stated that there was a keen competition between English and German houses for the contract for the delivery of 1,500 tons of steel rails for the mines of Kaping, near Tientsin. He is now informed that the Chinese Government has accepted the tender of Herr Krupp as the cheapest offered.

THE Austrian Emperor recently addressed an invitation to the Duke of Cambridge to attend the manœuvres of the Austrian army this autumn in Galicia. It is now announced that his Royal Highness has accepted the invitation, and that he will be accompanied by Major-General Clive, Major Trotter, and Colonel Keith Fraser, the Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Vienna. Two army corps will take part in the manœuvres, which will be held in September.

THE ratifications of the Concordat between Portugal and the Vatican were exchanged on Monday evening, Aug. 16. It confers upon the Archbishop of Goa the title of Patriarch of the Indies, with the right of presiding at the national synods. New bishoprics are created for Cochin and Malabar while the Deccan ecclesiastical jurisdiction is transferred to that of Cranganore. Some communities of Goanese Christians are placed under the jurisdiction of the above sees ; but as regards the rest of India, the Vatican will make what ecclesiastical arrangements it may deem expedient. The King of Portugal will select from three nominees designated by the Apostolic Vicars the new Bishops of Bombay, Quilon, and Madras, as places to which the Portuguese dominion formerly extended.

THE Queen has just presented the Indians and natives who recently visited Windsor Castle with photographic groups of themselves taken on the east terrace during their stay at the palace. The pictures have been printed in monochrome by Mr. Cartland, of Windsor, and Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton, the royal photographers, in order that the visitors may possess lasting mementoes of their interview with the Sovereign.

SIR FREDERICK STANLEY assumes the name style, and title of Lord Stanley of Preston.

A TELEGRAM from Tabriz states that some severe fighting has taken place between the Persians and the insergent Mangoor Kurds at Lahijan. The Mangoors lost eighty-four men, and took refuge in Turkey. Oorumia reports state that large parties of Turkish Kurds are crossing the frontier to pillage the border villages. Persia calls upon Turkey to stop these periodical invasions, and not to harbour the insurgents.

A PARTY of Boers who have arrived as Vryburg rom the interior, report that Lieutenant Bethell and a trooper of the Bechuana Police have been brutally murdered by Kaffirs while out hunting.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government have decided to withdraw Her Majesty's I. M. S. Canning from trooping service, replacing her by a hired steamer, and fit her up for the reception of 200 sick officers and soldiers for a month's cruise in the Bay of Bengal, in the direction the commander thinks best to obtain a calm sea. The local military and medical authorities in Calcutta and Burma will supply the medical staff establishments, stores, &c., the fitting considered suitable, the shipment of the sick, time of sailing, and the duration of the cruise, and prepare for another cruise if necessary.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. GOODENOUGH, C.B., Royal Artillery, is appointed Inspector-General of Artillery, *vice* Major-General Keilly, C.B., deceased.

COLONEL A. T. STORER, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff and Commanding Royal Engineer in China, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, from the 21st of November next, *vice* Colonel G. E. L. Walker, retired.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. DAGO.

A MARINE COURT will assemble this day at 12 o'clock (noon), at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate as president, Mr. R. Walton, master of the s.s. Sahara, and Mr. J. B. Rose, master of the s.s. Dragoman, as nautical assessors, to inquire into the circumstances relative to the accident to the s.s. Dago in consequence of her having touched on, or near, the breakwater at Manora Point, Kurrachee, on the 9th August, 1886.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American [illegible] Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

TO-DAY'S play in the great cricket match of the season left a decided advantage with the representatives of the South, but as it is a three days' event the contest will be fought out to the end and ought to prove a close affair. On paper the North this year appeared to have the advantage in bowling as well as batting strength, but although seven of their men were called on by the fates this afternoon to show their cunning with the leather, the whole of the wickets of the Southerners yet disposed of, having to be credited to Lindner and Wilkins. The remainder of the many changes altogether failed to come off. On the other side, the bulk of the bowling honours fell to Cox, who plays for the first time for the Southern division of the presidency, though Francis bowled exceedingly well and was rather difficult to play. The wicket was in fine condition. The bowlers got remarkable pace on the ball, and run-getting was at times fairly rapid with the favourable conditions under which the match was opened, the dismissal of the Northerners after two hours' stay at the wickets was anything but a creditable performance for themselves ; indeed, had it not been for Wilkin's remarkably fine innings of 81, more than half the total score, there would have been a pitiable collapse, for Blackwell and Mactier, among the remainder of the team, alone reached double figures. It was unfortunate for the Northern players, that Captain Steele was absent, so that with the fall of the ninth wicket, Wilkins was deprived of the opportunity of making his century. This he would assuredly have achieved, being thoroughly well set, and playing every risky ball with admirable care and unfailing judgment. Off the second ball he received, Williams gave a chance to the wicket-keeper, playing forward and failing to recover his ground, but with this exception and a singular inability to take advantage of the frequent balls to leg, the innings was a faultless one. The abrupt termination of the innings had something in it of individual hardship, as Captain Steele, who had been unavoidably detained, found on his arrival that the opposing team were just sending their first batsman to the wickets. Only five minutes had elapsed between the fall of the last wicket and this taking possession of the debatable ground, and a suggestion had been made that as only a few minutes remained before tiffin, that meal might well be proceeded with pending the absentee's arrival, but the South claimed their right of proceeding with the game. It will be noticed that no fewer than five of the South team are usually numbered with the Bombay cricketers.

It was quarter to twelve when the North having won the toss went first to the wickets, Major Fitzherbert and Wilkins opening the innings. Williams commenced the attack and Colonel Lyttelton put on the gloves and pads for work behind the sticks. Wilkins began the scoring by putting the fourth and last ball of Williams' over through the slips for a couple, having been missed by the wicket-keeper off the second ball. The North Captain prettily cut Francis, who bowled from the other end, to the pavilion for four, and made a single next over, Wilkins having contributed a three meanwhile. In the fourth over Fitzherbert was clean bowled by a bailer from the Dharwar player with the score at ten. Holland who came in led off with an easy snick behind the wicket for four. At noon twenty was brought up by a trio for a prettily placed hit off Wilkins. However, the Bombay Gymkhana pair did not long maintain their partnership. Holland at twenty-three having his off stump removed with a nasty low ball from Williams. The new man, Aitken, smacked a full pitch for a single. Williams' next over was severely punished. Wilkins snicked the first ball for three, Aitken chopped the third over the head of point for a similar number, and the Thana batsman cut the last ball hard for a quartette. At 36, Aitken succumbed to a shooter from the other bowler. Upon Mactier filling the vacancy, Wilkins had a narrow escape from being run out, and then despatched a head ball towards the nullah for four. By hurrying the run-getting the half century was signalled after forty minutes' play. Wilkins playing in rare form cut Francis to the pavilion for another four. At 57 Ryan took the ball from Williams and began with a yorker. Mactier got his fourth ball round to squareleg for a couple, and the second ball of his succeeding over, with a mighty slog he sent sailing straight overhead to the northern boundary. In the third over of the new bowler, Mactier tried to repeat the feat, but Talbot at deep field brought off a fine catch. Four wickets for 69 runs. Wilkins accomplished his own half century after an hour's play, cutting both bowlers impartially for three. A moment later 80 was elevated, and with a single added, another change in the bowling was made, Francis being replaced by Cox, at the Southern wicket. His second over effected the separation, Lindner's bails being scattered by the third ball with the score at 83. Rice who now partnered Wilkins made a couple of singles. Wilkins then smartly cut a ball from Cox which was finely fielded by Pottinger, and Colonel Lyttelton removed the bails as Rice got home. The umpire gave his decision against the batsman, but it was a near thing. Six wickets for 90 runs. Another representative of the Bombay Gymkhana was the next man in, and with Blackwell and Wilkins associated some run-getting was anticipated. Wilkins opened the partnership account by cutting Cox for four, the ball falling just short of the boundary beside the pavilion. Blackwell began well, cutting Ryan for three, and a no ball sent up the century amid cheers, after ninety minutes' play. A snick for four by Wilkins off Cox and two pretty cuts for two and three, respectively, by Blackwell off the other bowler followed. With 120 on the board, Williams resumed the bowling, the scoring having mounted by threes and fours. Wilkins who had accomplished 74 runs with only thirteen singles among them, was becoming rather pumped. At Blackwell's dismissal for 133, when he had put together 20 (including one four and four threes), the run-getting slackened. Blackwell had given an easy chance to Francis, but some of the on-lookers declaring it to have been a bump ball, an appeal was made to the umpire, who decided in the negative. Seven wickets for 133. Five runs had been added by Wilkins when Cox "yorked" Ward, who returned with a "duck's egg." With the fall of Clowes' wicket at 141, the game was stopped, the absence of Captain Steele giving Wilkins no opportunity of completing his century. Five minutes later as the Southerners turned out to bat the absentee drove down to the ground. The following was the bowling analysis for the innings :—

	No. of Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Mr. Muspratt Williams	61	49	1	1
Mr. F. Francis	68	33	6	2
Mr. R. P. Ryan	41	29	0	1
Mr. F. W. Cox	41	23	4	4

The first wicket of the Southern team fell without a run being scored. Captain Abbott and Francis were the first to show the way to the wickets, and Clowes opened the attack with a maiden. With the last ball of Wilkins first over from the northern end, Captain Abbott was dismissed, the ball taking his leg stump. After tiffin J. C. Pottinger came in, but it was not until the eighth over scoring commenced in earnest. Francis then cut Clowes for a couple of threes in the bowler's fourth over, following up this with a couple of fours off Clowes' next essay, which Pottinger, who had got in a couple of singles, finished with a two. The latter next hit Clowes for a quartette and the scoring continuing, Lindner relieved the new Bombay bowler at 40. The Mhow bowler commenced with a maiden, but Wilkins's next over yielded seven ; the fourth ball being a fine drive for four by Pottinger to the canvas. At half-past three 50 was signalled. The bowling charge was completed by the substitution of Wilkins by Holland, and he also opened with a maiden. Sixty-five had been totalled, when Pottinger who had made 26 ; slogged to leg at a straight ball from Lindner and had his middle stump removed. Talbot and Francis each made a three cut off the unfinished over, and had not a run short been called, the new man would have scored a third trio for a fine hit off the last ball. Holland was treated with more respect, but Talbot got a three out of his next over, and 80 was telegraphed on a cut for four by Francis, off the same bowler's succeeding deliveries. This brought on Mactier in Holland's place. His first ball yielded two ; Talbot hit up a catch between leg and square leg, but it was scarcely a chance for either, though gallantly tried for by both. The century was signalled without further loss, Talbot bringing up the three figures by cutting Mactier to the nullah, giving a chance to point which the scout "funked." The third wicket fell for 104, when Talbot having once hit one of Lindner's deliveries from the wicket, let it slip under his bat a second time. When Colonel Lyttelton next went in, Wilkins took up the bowling at the Southern end, and Lindner resumed on the opposite side. Colonel Lyttelton put on a single, and then cut Lindner for three. His partner sent Wilkins to leg for four, which brought up 120. To Blackwell the leather was now entrusted, and in his first over, a ball smartly fielded by Rice, nearly ended Francis' career. Still the runs increased, and Holland again went on to bowl. 130 and 140 were slowly reached, the batsmen hitting true but rarely, and Holland and Blackwell bowling carefully. After five overs, Blackwell was succeeded by Rice, but with Holland's next over, 150 was totalled. Colonel Lyttelton and Francis each had a narrow escape, the former from being run out and his associate from being stumped. Not until 184 were the players separated. Then Colonel Lyttelton, who had just distinguished himself by a magnificent drive for 5, was clean bowled by Lindner. Mainwaring returned a ball to the same bowler, when six runs had been put on, of which he had made four. Shortly after Francis was joined by Cox, he completed his century amid loud cheers. At 212 the new man gave Rice a chance, after more than one let off, and it was this time taken. Then, the Southerners lost Francis in his turn, after the Dharwar bowler had put together 109 with brilliant play during a stay of upwards of three hours at the wicket. His was the seventh wicket to fall, and when he returned to the pavilion the score stood at 221. Drew and J. Pottinger were disposed of before stumps were drawn without raising the score. At six o'clock the game stood as follows :—

NORTH.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Fitzherbert, Quetta, Capt., b Francis	5
Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Thana, not out	81
Mr. W. Holland, Bombay, b Williams	4
Mr. A. E. Aitken, Deesa, b Francis	5
Mr. R. Mactier, Ahmedabad, c Talbot, b Ryan	12
Mr. A. J. Lindner, Mhow, b Cox	5
Mr. S. R. Rice, Kurrachee, run out	2
Mr. G. F. Blackwell, Thana, c Francis, b Cox	20
Major Ward, Mhow, b Cox	0
Captain Steele, Bombay, absent	0
Mr. H. Clowes, Bombay, b Cox	0
Byes 2, leg byes 4, no ball 1	7
Total	141

SOUTH.

FIRST INNINGS.

Captain Abbott. Ahmednagar, b Wilkins	0
Mr. F. C. Francis, Dharwar, b Lindner	109
Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Ahmednagar, b Lindner	26
Mr. Talbot, Poona, b Lindner	22
Lt.-Col. Lyttelton, Poona, Captain, b Lindner	33
Mr. Mainwaring, Poona, c and b Lindner	4
Mr. F. W. Cox, Poona, c Rice, b Lindner	14
Mr. W. Drew, Alibag, b Wilkins	3
Mr. J. Pottinger, Poona, b Lindner	0
Mr. R. P. Ryan, Alibag, not out	0
Mr. Muspratt-Williams, Kirkee, to bat	
Byes 5, leg byes 4, wides 1	10
Total	221

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

THE Exhibition which was thrown open to the public this evening brings prominently before the Presidency another side of the work in which the soldiers of the European and Native armies are engaged, showing them not as achieving distinction by the ardent pursuit of their profession of arms, but as skilled workmen and artificers, handy with the saw, the lathe, and even the needle, exercising their ingenuity in the construction of mechanical contrivances, and finding delight in the use of the pen, pencil and palette in unambitious but commendable fashion. That "peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and that the less exciting pursuits of the workshop are no less popular in the army than the tasks of the gymnasium and the school of arms, find abundant illustration in the collection of nearly twelve hundred separate specimens of work distributed throughout the hall and galleries of the Soldiers' Institute here. The Exhibition is a remarkable museum of ingenious appliances, of ornamental devices in all sorts of materials, of furniture and furnishings, fit for the drawing-room or the rough usage of camp life, and of knic-knacs in infinite variety. Cunning carvings in wood, beautifully-fashioned cabinet-maker's work, highly-finished metal work, and saddlery, models of intricate and elaborate machinery, finely wrought jewellery, and modest works of art cover the tables, the floor or the walls. In size the exhibits range from rings and bangles in the jewellery case to a well-built and completely furnished dog-cart, which stands by itself in the corner of the hall. This latter, the most prominent object in the Exhibition, is the work of Bombardier Wheeler Jackson, of the E-2 R.A., and the vehicle is perfect in every respect. With such a multiplicity of minor articles, it would be impossible to enumerate a tithe of their number, but the high standard by which the work has been judged throughout will be gathered from the opening remarks of the Commander-in-Chief. The ceremony this afternoon was a striking one, though there was little formality about the proceedings, and the inaugural address was as brief as it was pointed. A guard of honour received His Excellency and Lady Arbuthnot on their arrival, and when Lord and Lady Reay arrived they were conducted to the stage, through a brilliant assembly of officers and ladies, the avenues between the long ranges of exhibits being completely filled.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then said :—Before commencing the proceedings for which we are here assembled, I must beg on the part of all present to thank your Excellency and Lady Reay for honouring this Exhibition with your presence on this occasion. I am glad to be enabled to say that the Exhibition this year compares favourably with those of previous years. There is I am told an improvement in the quality of the articles exhibited, and although there is a falling off in the number of native exhibitors that is easily accounted for. The regiments at Quetta and in Burma are not in a position to contribute, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the regiments in Burma, although unable to send any specimens of their handiwork here, are engaged in contributing to a far more important object, namely, the credit of the Bombay Army. I need scarcely observe that these Industrial Exhibitions are more beneficial in all climates and under all circumstances for they are calculated to induce men to spend their spare time in a rational and profitable manner, and to make themselves adepts in trades and manufactures, and so enable them to earn a livelihood when they return to civil life. They are also of great use to the service in encouraging the use of regimental workshops, and so furnishing regiments with a supply of artificers whose services may at any time be of the greatest use. But if beneficial to the soldiers in other parts of the world, how much more beneficial in this country! The climate of India during the hot season—possibly I may except Poona—enforces abstention from outdoor work or amusement. The men have to pass many hours of the day in their barracks, the inclination to spend those hours in sleep or idleness is very great, and the result of giving way to the inclination is too surely deterioration both bodily and mental, and a possible loss of health, which may not only incapacitate a man from the performance of his duty as a soldier, but render him unfit to earn a livelihood as a civilian. In India, therefore, the inducements which these exhibitions hold out to men to practice their trades are of the greatest value, and it is to be hoped that year by year the nmmber of exhibitors will steadily increase. This year there are 100 European soldiers exhibiting articles, and 108 native soldiers, besides women and children of both armies. As regards the various classes of work, Colonel Graham, who has been good enough to act as honorary secretary, reports that in Class III. "Turning and Fancy Woodwork" is especially good. The 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment has sent some very good work, the cabinet and joiners' work, contributed by this regiment, is to be highly commended, Privates Wilson and Wintersgill are the best workmen. Class IV. "Portable Furniture" is fairly represented. There is always a demand for this class of work, and it would be well for presidents of regimental workships to encourage its manufacture. Some of the work sent in this year is far too heavy for camp use. Class VII. for "Highly-finished Metal Work" shows a marked improvement on last year's show. The work sent in by the 1st Bombay Lancers is especially good. In Class IX. "Saddlery and Leather Work" is well represented by the Royal Artillery and 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. "Painting" contains some good specimens of copying, but very little original work has been attempted. There were four competitors for the prize offered for an essay by Europeans, the subject being the reduction of the number of followers with regiments. The Prize Essay appears to be a very good one, containing many useful practical suggestions, and I propose to send a copy to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Only one native sent in an essay on the subject given for competition amongst natives. More attention requires to be paid to the following useful industries :—Boot and shoe-making ; regimental workshops should obtain English leather and work it up ; stocking knitting, and also the manufacture of strong yet light camp furniture. With your Excellency's permission I will now declare the Exhibition open. (Cheers.)

Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by the Commander-in Chief, then proceeded on a tour of inspection round the Institute, the articles on view being minutely examined.

HINDOO REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a general rule, I do not like to take notice of any statements about myself or my opinions which are made in the newspapers, because to take notice of them generally lands one in controversies for which I have no leisure. But I occasionally make exceptions to this general rule, and I am afraid I must ask you to let me make an exception in regard to what is said by Mr. Malabari about my opinion on the question of legislation in social matters. I should not have thought the statement of my opinion on the question to be at all important, but for the fact that many friends have often asked me to state it, and the further fact that it has been somewhat incorrectly apprehended both by Mr. Malabari and by a distinguished and respected friend of mine in Madras.

When Mr. Malabari says that "I accept the principle of legislation," he is in one sense right, but the statement is nevertheless calculated to mislead. It would be more accurate to say that I do not object to legislative interference in social matters under all possible circumstances and conditions—or in other words, that I do not hold the abstract doctrine that social improvement lies entirely outside the sphere of legislative action, as a universal truth. Such abstract doctrines are, in my judgment, misapplied, when they are treated as applying under all social conditions whatever. The view I hold is not so extreme. I hold that though under certain possible conditions, legislative interference in social matters may be justifiable, the burden of showing such justification always lies heavily on those who call for it in each individual case. In the case of the practice of infant marriage, or as I prefer to call it, of early marriage, I think such justification has not yet been shown. I consider that the capacity of our community to make the necessary improvements has not yet been fairly tested ; I consider it to be at least "not proven" that legislative interference will enable reform in this matter to be achieved more speedily than if the energy of the community itself is relied upon ; I consider it to be

leaving Pointsettia and Dorothy with the lead, the former winning as she liked.

SECOND RACE.—"The Bolarum Stakes." Rs. 300. For all Galloways. Weight for age, class and inches raised 2 st. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr Percival's b a gal Bloodstone, 9st 12lbs, Capt Conran 1
Mr Kemparaj Urs' gr a gal Wellington, 11st 7lbs, Mr Broadwood 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a gal Goldfinch, 9st 3lbs, Dr Gay 3
Mr Chamund's b a gal Torpedo, 11st 0lb, Major Pleydell 0
Nawab Doji Khan's gr a gal The Prince, 10st 10lbs, Mr Kirk 0
Mr George's gr a gal The Bard, 10st 1lb, Capt Hemery ... 0
Major Beaver's gr a gal Jerham, 9st 12lbs, Native 0

Betting:—6—4 against Bloodstone, 2—1 Jerham, 5—2 Goldfinch, 4—1 Wellington and Torpedo, 5—1 The Bard and Prince.

The lot were despatched to a beautiful start, and kept together into the straight. At the quarter-mile post they were nearly all in line, and it looked anybody's race from the stand. As they neared the winning post Bloodstone, ridden by Captain Conran in his usual masterly style, drew out and won by two lengths from Wellington and Goldfinch. Time—2-30 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Chudderghaut Stakes." Rs. 300. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr Hinde's b w m Brown Bess, 11st 10lbs, Mr Broadwood 1
Mr Mitchell's br w h Epilogue, 12st 9lbs, Major Hickman 2
Mr Rennie's b w g Forlorn Hope, 12st 6lbs, Major Pleydell 3
Mr Cook's br w g Cheer, 11st 5lbs, Major Beaver 0
Col Tyrrell's b w m Belle Mahone, 10st 7lbs, Mr Hawks.. 0
Mr Lawless' ch w g Valentine, 10st 7lbs, Owner..... 0
Mr Kirk's b w m Kitty Dear, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Granet's b w m Haidee, 10st 3 lbs, Capt Hemery ... 0

Betting closed against Epilogue, 5—4 Cheer, 2—1 Forlorn Hope, 5—2 Brown Bess, 6—1 Haider and Belle Mahone, 9—1, Valentine, 15—1 Kitty Dear.

After two false starts, Col. Morton let them go, but Belle Mahone preferred to stay where she was, and did not join in the race. The three top weights went to the front with Cheer and Valentine in rear. At the distance post Mr. Broadwood called on his horse, and passing Epilogue won by two lengths, with Forlorn Hope third. Time—2-25½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Oopal Plate." Rs. 300. A Handicap for all Arabs and C. Bs. that have started at the Meeting. Forced for Winners at Rs. 20 for each race won, optional to losers at Rs. 10. Distance 1½ Miles.

Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 10st 10lbs, Dr Gaye 0

FIFTH RACE.—"The Pony Plate." Rs. 200. For all Ponies. weight for age, class and inches. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of the meeting 5 lbs. in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance ½ Mile.

Lt-Col Hon'ble G H Gough's ch a p Osman, 11st 11lbs.
Mr Mitchell 1
Mr Arbuthnot's ch a p Energy, 11st 8lbs, Mr Kirk 2
Mr Waddell's ch a p Wild Oats, 9st 9lbs, Mr Broadwood 3
Mr Murray's gr ch m Pointsettia, 12st 0lb, Owner..... 0
Capt Hotham's b a p Senator, 10st 10lbs, Owner 0
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a p Malta, 10st 7lbs, Dr Gaye 0

Betting:—5—2 against Osman, 2—1 Energy, 3—1 Malta, 5—1 Pointsettia, 7—1 Senator, 20—1 Wild Oats.

Energy went off at a tremendous pace, doing the first quarter in about 26 secs., with Osman lying third. At the quarter-mile post the favourite began to draw up, and eventually won by about three lengths. Time—1-29 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Tom Thumb Stakes." Rs. 150. For all Ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry—C. Bs. 10 st. 7 lbs., Arabs and others 11 st., 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13 hands. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance ½ mile straight.

Col Morton's b ch m V C, 9st 5lbs, Dr Gaye 1
Mr Cook's b a p Skylark, 10st 7lbs, Capt Conran ... 2
Mr Miller's gr a p Fizz, 10st 7lbs, Mr Mitchell 3

Betting:—5—2 against Skylark, 6—4 V.C., 5—1 Fizz.

This was one of the only bad starts at the meeting, V. C. getting away about 12 lengths to the good, and never allowed Skylark to get on terms with her, Fizz who already has run 1¼ mile hurdle race not being in it at all.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople reports that the political interest in the Turkish capital centres upon the warlike movements now proceeding in Servia and Bulgaria. Private advices from Sophia represent Prince Alexander as actively organizing his forces, and generally preparing for what is, on all sides, believed to be an early renewal of the conflict with Servia. According to the same advices, the Consul of one of the Powers had expressed the opinion that war would break out within a very few weeks. This view is borne out by Gadban Effendi, who, telegraphing to the Grand Vizier, states that Prince Alexander is firmly persuaded that the Servians mean to attack him if they can find an opportunity, and he is determined they shall not find him unprepared to meet them. The tone of Gauban's despatch clearly indicates that he shares the Prince's convictions regarding the Servian plans. The correspondent hears, however, that the Servian Minister positively disclaims any hostile intention on the part of his Government, and goes so far as to deny altogether that Servia is arming. The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople states that the disquieting rumours as to the armaments of Servia and Bulgaria are now explained away by reports that the military movements are only meant as the usual manœuvres of the respective forces, which are to take place near the frontiers. It is no secret, however, that Prince Alexander has called the attention of the Porte as suzerain Power to the Servian military preparations, and all the intelligence received from Bulgaria agrees that public opinion is much excited, because the Servians are dissatisfied at the hurried close of the last war and are eager to avenge their unadmitted defeat, while the Bulgarians are equally prepared to assert their superiority in the field. The Government on either side are, no doubt, reluctant to begin hostilities; but popular feeling exerts pressure on both, and foreign agencies are not wanting with their disturbing influence, dynastic and other, to foment disorder. The position of Prince Alexander is difficult in such circumstances, and he is harassed by intrigues on all sides, while the Russians still desire to see him disappear. The Porte is evidently apprehensive of the situation on the borders, and forces are kept constantly renewed and on the alert prepared for all contingencies. New contracts for arms, stores, and ammunition are being entered into with all haste, and reserves are still being called in, while others having served their time are being sent home, which facts naturally bear heavily on the financial situation, which is far from satisfactory, even without the additional burdens.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Athens, telegraphing on Wednesday, August 18, says that profound dissatisfaction continues to prevail there at the conduct of Turkey and the state of affairs in Bulgaria and in the districts bordering on the northern frontiers of Greece. In Eastern Roumelia extensive military preparations are going on, and the Ottoman Commissioners there have openly declared themselves in favour of the union of that province with Bulgaria, the enlargement and increase of Prince Alexander's dominions being considered advantageous to Turkey. Meanwhile Macedonia is overrun with brigands. In the Monastir district fifteen separate bands have been spreading terror for some time past; while the country around Mount Olympus, near the frontiers of Thessaly, is infested by other bands. The Turks close their eyes to all these horrors. The Porte, moreover, gives no heed to the energetic protest M. Tricoupis has addressed to it on the disorders in the frontier districts, which are inhabited chiefly by a Greek population; and hence the Hellenic Government is compelled to go to great expense in maintaining a strong force on the frontiers in order to maintain the peace and defend life and property.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. Monement, B.
Mr. W. Griffiths, B.
Mr. L. R. Forbes, B.
Mr. R. F. Coppin, B.
Col. H. M. Evans, R. Eng.
Col. J. M. McNeile, R. Eng.
Maj. J. A. Armstrong, R. Eng.
Capt. P. T. Bustin, R. Eng.
Surg. J. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., B.
Surg. D. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., B.
Asst.-Apoth. C. J. Maher, B.
Col. G. Rowlandson, M.S.C.
Col. H. R. Elliot, M. Inf.
Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, M.S.C.
Surg. F. C. Smith, M.
Mr. S. B. Thaker, Bo. C.S.
Col. J. W. Watson, Bo. S.C
Col. E. P. Gambier, R. Eng.
Capt. C. J. Dickson, Bo.S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. S. Denistoun, B.C.S., 10 days.
Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., 10 days.
Mr. G. A. Grierson, B.C.S., 5 weeks.
Mr. T. R. Wynne, B., 12 mo.
Brig.-Gen Sir C. M. Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.S.C., 6 mo.
Lt.-Col. H. T. Murray, B.Cav., 21 days.
Major J. E. Gordon, Bo. Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. F. S. C. Grimwood, B.C.S.
Mr. W. E. Neale, B.C.S.
Mr. J. Newall, B.C.S.
Mr. M. Macauliffe, B.C.S.
Mr. C. F. Manson, B.
Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, B.
Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, B.
Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.
Maj. A. J. F. Reid, B.S.C.
Capt. J. Lamb, B.S.C.
Capt. F. N. Maude, R.B. Eng.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Stewart, M. Cav.
Sur. G. E. Fooks, Bo.
Com. A. Carpenter, Indian Marine.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE Central Music Hall in Chicago, where the Irish National Convention met on Wednesday, Aug. 18, was decorated with banners and bunting bearing mottoes, and the American and Irish flags were entwined. Among the mottoes displayed to inspirit the delegates are, "Irish evictions are sentences of death—(Gladstone);" "We are for Irish liberty, peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must;" "I am amazed at the deadness of English opinion to the blackguardism and baseness of that foul history of the Union—(Gladstone);" "Always keep hammering at the Union—(Grattan);" "Home Rule, or else——." The League committee of arrangements selected a committee, headed by Mr. John Finerty, to welcome the Irish delegates and escort them with the League officers to the hall when the Convention opened. Another committee was sent to invite Archbishop Feehan to open the Convention with prayer. Mr Finerty issued the following letter explaining his views:—

After controversy with Mr. Davitt we have no desire to force the hand of Mr. Parnell or drive the Irish people into war unprepared. All we demand is that no leader of the Irish people shall commit them to accepting as a final settlement Bills of relief unworthy of the dignity of Ireland's national demand. We are perfectly willing to see them accept such Bills as that of Mr. Gladstone as a settlement on account, but that must not be accepted as a closing transaction. To ask Ireland to subside to a species of mere provincialism is outrageous after a struggle of 700 years for liberty. We admit it may be good policy on the part of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt to be moderate in tone; but for us, who represent the national idea of the Irish people, it would be worse than folly to conceal our sentiments. We recognize that Ireland is incapable of fighting England at present. We do not want her to fight England except in some manner that will be safe to her. I cannot conceive what the object is of Irishmen who differ from Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Egan, and myself in charging us with a desire to force the Irish people into an unprepared revolt. I, at least, have emphasized my desire not to place the Irish people in any such position, though I have been equally emphatic in condemning that other policy which weakens the nerve and demoralizes the spirit of the people. But so far as the charge of attempting to condemn the policy or to force the hand of the Irish leader goes, I have never at any time in my career done so and never will. I will conclude, however, by saying this much one other subject. Whenever an Irishman is brave enough and magnanimous enough to take the risk of terrifying the enemies of his country and his race, let such of us as may not be able to approve his action at least remain silent and leave the denunciation of him to those against whom he raised his hand.

The league committee selected Judge James Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, as temporary chairman. He supports Messrs. Sullivan and Egan. The Irish delegates arrived at Chicago late on Tuesday night. Mr. Finerty's committee went with a special train to Michigan City to receive them. Mr. Patrick Ford accompanied them from New York. Mr. Finerty made an address of welcome; to which Mr. O'Brien replied as follows:—

Mr. Finerty, I am indeed very proud to make your acquaintance. I am most happy to approach Chicago in such company. We are only humble representatives of our common cause; but in the name of that cause and its noble leader we accept your kind welcome most grateful. It is with great satisfaction we receive your assurance that the interest which we have long known the citizens of your great city and the people of the West felt in the affairs of Ireland has suffered no diminution. We too are confident, that as you say, the small differences which exist as to the policy to be pursued do not endanger the priciple which is the emanicipation of Ireland. We approach Chicago full of hope and in the belief that the occasion of our visit will result in a manner that will strengthen the hand of our leader and be of lasting good to Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien afterwards gave the following statement of his views to a reporter for publication:—

For the past two years Irish farmers have been trying to pay impossible rents in the hope that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme would be successful in lightening their burdens. With that object in view they were willing to submit to the cruel practices of landlords, believing that patient forbearance for the present would hasten the time when their condition would be permanently ameliorated. This condition of things was viewed by the landlords with indifference. A third of the landlords were absentees, who cared nothing about the country but for its ability to supply them with £5,000, 000 per year in rent, and the other two-thirds were hopeless bankrupts, driven by force to what they acknowledged to be unjust rents. The failure of the Home Rule Bill has temporarily defeated the hopes of the Irish tenantry. When the policy of Lord Salisbury shall have compelled him to ask Parliament for a coercieve measure, then the tug of war will have come.

This last remark that "if Lord Salisbury introduced a Coercion Bill, then would come the tug of war," Mr. O'Brien subsequently explained:—

Up to the present, he said, the Land League had made no organized effort to reduce rents, rather encouraging the payment of them without a murmur, in order not to obstruct the prospects of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. Now that the Home Rule scheme had failed, the National League could no longer, if it desired, induce or force people to pay rents which had already brought them to the verge of universal bankruptcy. Mr. O'Brien could not predict exactly what the result would be, but it was certain that the League would be driven to attempt by perfectly legal methods to secure for Irish tenants the relief which English landlords are voluntarily yielding to English tenants. When these methods made it necessary for Lord Salisbury to apply to Parliament for a coercive measure, Mr. Gladstone's opportunity would come. He would get support which had previously been denied him. Meanwhile, Mr. Parnell was at the helm. The Irish cause was in safe hands.

The Irish League National Committee determined to admit Messrs. O'Brien, Redmond, Deasy, and Davitt to seats in the convention and make them members of the committee on resolutions; so that the platform adopted harmonizes with Mr. Parnell's views. The Convention opened at two o'clock, 1,500 delegates being present. Mr. Egan, in his presidential speech, welcomed the Irish delegates, and spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Gladstone.

He declared that coercion was dead, and that Ireland was passing through a terrible crisis, and looked to America for aid and encouragement. Her hopes were centred in the outcome of this Convention. Victory seemed close at hand, but could only be attained by unity of action and purpose on the part of the National League in America. Let all friends of Ireland be patient and watchful. They would struggle towards their goal by peaceful means, so long as there was any chance of success by that policy. "Ireland," he added, "must do nothing here to compromise the cause; but caution must never degenerate into cowardice. The true national position is that we are for Irish liberty, peacefully if we can., but otherwise if we must."

Mr. James Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, was unanimously elected temporary chairman. The committee having been appointed and the credentials of the delegates examined, the sitting of the Convention was adjourned until next evening.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A MEMORIAL from a number of members of the House of Commons has been drawn up for presentation to Lord Salisbury. After referring to the depression in commerce and agriculture at home and abroad, and to the Royal Commission on the subject, the memorialists cite the declaration of the Commissioners that they thought the currency question demanded special consideration. The memorialists then quote the following recommendation by the Commissioners:—

We are strongly of opinion that the question deserves early and separate examination from other points of view than that of our Commission, and that, apart from its general connection with the depression of trade, it should be treated with reference to our currency as a whole, and to our monetary system and to its relations to our colonies, to India, and to foreign countries; and we humbly submit to your Majesty that from the prevailing anxiety expressed on this subject, the necessity for such an inquiry is urgent, and that it would both save time and facilitate investigation if a separate inquiry into the group of questions which relate to the currency were set on foot, and were entrusted to such persons as might seem to your Majesty the most proper to conduct it under an order of reference carefully prepared and drawn so as to include all branches of the subject.

The memorialists further urge that the continued fall in the value of silver relatively to gold, has a most injurious effect in regard to the cotton manufacturing industry, the value of agricultural produce, and of land, and the finances of India, and conclude: "No parliamentary inquiry has been held on any subject relating to the precious metals since the Silver Commission of 1876, and little of the evidence then given is now of any value. Your memorialists therefore submit that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry of a separate inquiry into the currency question should, by reason of its urgency, be adopted at as early a date as possible."

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

IN the House of Lords on Thursday, August 19, the Lord Chancellor again read the Queen's Speech.

Lord Onslow, in moving an Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, expressed his opinion that the Government were acting wisely in limiting the business of the present session to obtaining the supplies required for the public service. Since early in 1885, the representatives of the people had been working continuously in Parliament and at elections; and the Government, who had to meet two sections of Liberals and could expect no support from one of them, had need of time to prepare a policy for the Government of Ireland. He asked the Opposition members of their lordships' House to support an Administration which had so heavy a task in hand by agreeing unanimously to the Address which he now moved.

Lord de Ros, in seconding the motion, observed that since the passing of the Land Act of 1881, the state of Ireland had been very unsatisfactory. That state had satisfied nobody, while it had given rise to the Land League, which was one of the most formidable organizations of the day. The organizers of that League had derived strong support from the policy of the late Government, but it was a matter of rejoicing that the verdict of the Empire had been pronounced most distinctly against the policy of dismemberment. Being a resident in the northern province of Ireland, he knew the general feeling of the magistrates and gentry generally of that part of the country to be that the permission of harty processions with flags and banners there was the cause of much mischief; and he believed that the conduct of the constabulary brought into Belfast from rural districts was open to grave censure.

Lord Granville commented on the meagreness of the Speech from the Throne and complimented the mover and seconder of the Address on having been able to make bricks without a trace of straw. He thought that something might have been said about Burmah in the Royal Speech, but he was ready to accept the omission in it of all reference to our foreign relations as indicating that they were satisfactory. Turning to Ireland, he reviewed the statements and the action of the present Government when they were last in office, contrasting the sentiments uttered by Lord Carnarvon as Viceroy with those to which Lord Salisbury gave expression just before he went out of office and subsequently, when Mr. Gladstone's Government were in office. He pointed out that the Premier, Lord Ashbourne, and Lord Cranbrook had protested against allowing Mr. Gladstone six weeks to frame his Irish policy, and that now they wanted a delay of six months before being called on to state their own. He suggested that this was unreasonable, inasmuch as Lord Salisbury need not have called Parliement together till the middle of October, and he called on the noble lord not for a detailed, but for a general and clear statement of his Irish policy.

The Duke of Argyll, having done all he could by speech and pen to oppose the measures of the late Administration, had seen with delight the defeat of those measures and the change of Government, but he felt that we were at the beginning and not at the end of a great political crisis. He held that the present state of things was owing to the late Cabinet not having performed the first function of a Government, which was the protection of life and property. He charged them with a neglect of that obligation in not having renewed clauses in the Crimes Act which they had themselves declared to be beneficial and remedial and non-coercive. As they had not done so, he believed that Lord Salisbury would have been met with a howl and a cry of "coercion" had he proposed those clauses. At the same time he was now, as he had always been, of opinion that the noble lord ought to have done so. Probably he would not have been able to carry them, but by proposing them he would have put the leaders of the Liberal party in a hole. Having in considerable detail adversely criticized the conduct of the late Irish Government and read letters in support of his criticism, he advised Lord Salisbury not to be induced to announce a brand new policy for Ireland, not to imitate Mr. Gladstone in proposing a new Constitution for that country. For himself, he avowed himself the advocate of denominational education for Ireland, a system which, he said, worked well in Canada; but the upholding of law and order in Ireland he held to be indispensable to the welfare of the Irish people.

Lord Carnarvon repudiated the idea that in any thing he did or said when Viceroy he was tampering or paltering with the opinions he had previously expressed or with the policy of his colleagues. He endeavoured to administer the law firmly when in Ireland, but he found it was insufficient. He would not attempt to supplement it by exceptional and temporary legislation, but by a general and permanent enactment applicable to every part of the United Kingdom. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over all Irish affairs must be maintained, and Mr. Gladstone's Bill had delayed the settlement of the Irish question. Attention should be given to the material resources of Ireland, and the subject of the poverty of a large number of the people and that of the land must be considered. He concurred with the Duke of Argyll in thinking that for the present Lord Salisbury should preserve that reticence as to his Irish plicy which was observed in the Speech from the Throne.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to one of Lord Granville's suggestions, remarked that if the Government had deferred calling Parliament together until the middle of October, they might have experienced some difficulty in obtaining supplies in time for the wants of the public service. Adverting to the comments which had been made as to the meagreness of the Queen's Speech, he said that the Government had thought it right that the topics of that Speech should be limited to the business proposed to be done in this short session; besides which the views of the Government had been expressed in a Speech from the Throne delivered only six months ago. Having given a generally satisfactory account of Indian, colonial, and foreign affairs, the Premier, passing to the Irish question, said that he did not think there was much use in again discussing the action of himself and his friends when in office a few months ago. He maintained that it was right; but however that might be, the whole problem had been changed by the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and he could not at present offer a solution of it. He believed that in a determinatin to restore social order and maintain individual rights in Ireland the Government would be acting in accordence with the public opinion of the whole Empire. As to local Government, that was not an Irish question, but a United Kingdom question; but there were questions peculiarly relating to Ireland, which, like that of local government, would have the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers. He concurred with Lord Carnarvon that there was no subject more worthy the attention of the Government than that of the material resources of Ireland. As regarded outrage, the state of Ireland was anything but satisfactory, but it was not as bad as it had been in 1882. Measures had been taken to restore order in Belfast, and the Government thought that without exceptional legislation they would be able to make the constabulary more useful in the detection and suppression of outrages in the county of Kerry and other counties than they were at present. Organized intimidation was the evil with which the Government had to deal. They did not mean to recede from the judicial rent fixed under the Act of 1881, but they intended to inquire into the allegations as to the inability of many of the tenants to pay those rents. He doubted if the fall in prices had rendered them unable to do so; but their lordships had heard of tenants who feared to pay their rents, or who, when paying them, asked their landlords to keep the payment secret. He was of opinion that by the aid of local credit it might be possible to do much more than had been done hitherto in the way of converting leaseholds into freeholds. Their lordships would perceive that he was not prepared at the present moment to submit to Parliament legislation for Ireland, but he assured the House that all questions affecting that country would have the careful and earnest consideration of the Government.

The motion was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Colonel King Harman. He began by referring to the brevity of the Speech, and pointed to the absence of any reference to foreign policy as showing the satisfactory condition of affairs abroad. He next dealt with the main object for which Parliament had been called together; and, while recognizing the right of members to inquire into the expenditure of the country, hoped that the Estimates would be rapidly passed, and that time would be given the Government to consider their future policy. As regards Ireland, he briefly touched upon the failure of the policy of the late Government, and, while deprecating any legislation during the present Session, hoped the Government would firmly but impartially administer the existing law, which, he believed, would best secure peace and prosperity.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, who wore a Court dress, then rose to second the motion moved by his right hon. and gallant friend. He said it was the custom of gentlemen performing that function "to survey mankind from China to Peru;" but his range of observation was necessarily restricted by the severely and business-like character of the Speech from the Throne. It was impossible to imagine a Speech which went more directly to the point in explaining with admirable brevity and clearness the occasion for which Parliament had been brought together—viz., to complete the work begun in the Session of the Short Parliament of 1885. It was known that the financial business of the country was greatly in arrear, and her Majesty's Government had thought it advisable, instead of waiting till the Votes of Credit were exhausted, to call Parliament together at once in order that the Votes reserved for discussion, and especially the Irish Vote, might be taken at once, so that the Irish members might have the Constitutional opportunity of giving their opinions on the Vote of money for carrying on the government of Ireland in its present form. He believed the country was thoroughly in accord with the Ministry in thinking that breathing time was necessary after the political agitation in which it had been engaged, so that Parliament might come with a fresh store of health to the labours of next year. He did not know from which quarter of the House objections could possibly come to that course. Mr. Parnell and his followers had spoken enthusiastically of the great moral victory their Party had lately achieved, and it was satisfactory to know from them that they were of opinion that by pursuing the course of Constitutional agitation on which they had entered, under the auspices of the right hon. gentleman the member for Midlothian, they would succeed in obtaining Home Rule, as one of their members thought, within a year from the present time (oh, and laughter). If they were of that opinion, they were absolutely precluded from having recourse to a policy of exasperation and defiance, and were bound to act in a conciliatory manner towards the English people, and to put themselves in accord with the public sentiment of this country and to give such facilities as they could for carrying on the ordinary business of the country in aproper way, (hear, hear). They had not yet had an opportunity of hearing what was the judgment of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Gladstone), but from the senior member for Northampton a good deal had been heard of what might be done to invigorate and popularise the Liberal Party, and he hoped the hon. member would be able to carry out his views without the terrible miscarriage which had attended his diplomatic effort to heal the breach in the Liberal Party in the last Parliament (laughter). The Liberal Unionists under Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were going to give a loyal support to the Government in carrying out the programme that was now put forward. As to the Conservative Party, its programme would, no doubt, be referred to later on by the noble Lord who now occupied rightfully his position as leader of the House. His policy, no doubt, was, "*Jy suis et j'y reste.*" There he was, and there he would remain (hear, hear). All that the Government had to do was to take care that the law was firmly, consistently, and impartially administered in all parts of the United Kingdom. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) had used his great influence to advise the constituencies to accept Home Rule, but the verdict had been against him, and he believed it was irrevocable (oh, and hear, hear). The Home Rule Bills were dead, and he did not think that the right hon. gentleman would ever attempt to revive them. In that case, no meaner spirit would dare to step in and try to accomplish a work the right hon. gentleman had left undone (hear, hear). After the great trial to which the English democracy had been subjected, it had shown that it still possessed the same robust common-sense, sobriety of judgment, feeling of patriotism, Imperial instinct, and tenacity of purpose, which had always been the distinguishing features of the national character of Englishmen (Ministerial cheers). It was a memorable phrase of the right hon. gentleman opposite that what they wanted to secure was power at Westminster and order in Ireland. That was the policy of the present Government, only they did not seek to attain that object by the same means. They were content to try to make the best of Ireland, but they meant to uphold order, and take care that the liberties, and ives and property of the humblest citizen should be safe, whether it was in Belfast or in Kerry (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Gladstone criticized in complimentary terms the speeches of the mover and seconder of the Address, and, glancing briefly at what had been said by Colonel King-Harman with regard to foreign policy, spoke approvingly of Lord Salisbury's policy, when he was last in office, and hoped that the continuity of that policy would be maintained. Turning next to the question of Ireland he repudiated the suggestion that he had in any way changed his views, but what had recently occurred had confirmed him in the conviction that themain principles of the Irish policy of the late Government were correct. He pointed out that last January leading members of the Conservative Party had insisted on the overwhelming necessity for repressive legislation, and he considered it of good omen that the Government had now met the House without expressing any intention to propose such legislation. This, he contended, led to the conclusion that coercion was not now in favour, and he argued that the further we got from coercion the nearer we should get to Home Rule. He had no wish to press the subject forward with undue haste; that Government ought to have fair time in which to consider their policy, but it outght not to be prolonged unnecessarily, and he strongly deprecated the postponement of a declaration of policy until after the winter. There was a danger of a no rent movement if it were delayed. The present temper of the Irish people was favourable to a satisfactory consideration of the difficulty, and he appealed to the Government to give before the close of the year some indication of the measures they intended to propose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, touching first on the condition of Burmah, assured the House that the difficulties of reducing the province to order had not surpassed his anticipations. Replying to Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the Irish question, he denied that there had been no change since January. On the contrarary, Mr. Gladstone had assumed the lead of the Nationalist party, and for the first time in history, one of our great political parties had become committed to the repeal of the Union. Amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches, he expressed regret at Mr. Gladstone's references to the possibility of a "no rent" movement, which he thought specially misplaced in the mouth of the author of the Land Acts. As to the Irish question generally, he said the Government did not hold, with their predecessors, that social order, land and self-government were indissolubly connected; on the contrary they intended to deal with them to a great extent separately. As to social order, they held that there was nothing in Ireland to justify resistance to the law; as to the land, they had Mr. Gladstone's word for it, that his last Land Act was a final settlement; and as to local government they would treat it as affecting the whole kingdom. He next described in considerable detail the condition of Ireland with regard to agrarian crime, paying a high compliment to the Royal Constabulary, and stated that General Sir R. Buller is to be sent to the disturbed districts with special powers to organize arrangements for the repression of crime. They would use vigorously every measure which the law placed at their disposal, and if they found them insufficient they would come to Parliament for a change. As to the land question, the Government were not satisfied that the judicial rents were too high, or that the price of agricultural produce had fallen so low as to make the payment of these rents impossible. The Government accepted the Land Act as a settlement, and as far as in them lay, they would insist on the fulfilment of contracts, without the slightest fear of a "no-rent" movement. But the Government intended to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Land Act, and the condition of the land question generally. The Government also intended to obtain authentic information as to the development of the natural resources of Ireland, and with that object a small commission of three gentlemen of practical experience would be appointed. Turning next to the question of local government, he said that the recess would be occupied with the consideration of an exhaustive scheme for the whole of the kingdom, which would embrace equality, similarity, simultaneity, and the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire.

Mr. W. Redmond protested against the settlement of the Irish question being delayed, and Mr. Harris enlarged upon the inutility of appointing Commissions of inquiry and the inutility of coercion. Mr. Murphy dwelt on the importance of stopping evictions. Sir T. Esmonde made a few remarks, and Mr. Clancy discussed discursively the results of the late election, and ridiculed the Ministerial policy of inquiry.

Mr. Haldane complained of the Government proposing to devolve its responsibilities upon Royal Commissions, and characterized as inadequate the policy of inaction which had been vaguely hinted at by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the motion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor the debate was adjourned, and the House rose at 12 o'clock.

WHEAT CULTURE IN INDIA.

THE great importance of India as a wheat growing country is very modern, but is none the less a fact at the present time, and one that has to be carefully considered in estimating the future of our grain markets. This fact gives great interest to a most exhaustive review of the subject which appears in the annual report of the American Department of Agriculture, which has just been published. The facts given are of great importance.

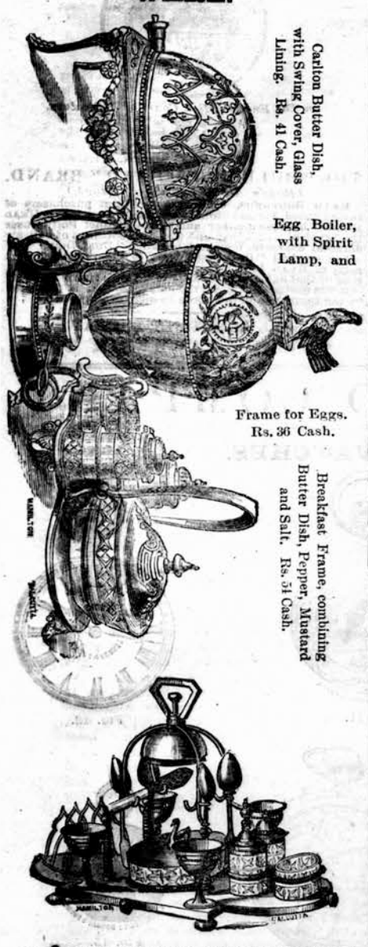
India is a country 1,900 miles in length and 1,500 in width, and comprises an area equal to that of the United States east of the Mississippi river. Little wheat is, however, raised south of the 25th parallel, the North-West Provinces and Oude being best adapted for wheat cultivation. These comprise an area of 106,111 square miles, almost a flat plain. The soil is alluvion, chiefly of clay and sand, deposited by fresh water, as there is a total absence of marine shells. Except in the mountainous range of the Vindhyan chain that crosses the southern portion of these provinces, there are no rocks, stones, or minerals other than silica and some mica, which are in the finest particles. The climate is the most favourable in the world for agricultural products, it being possible to grow the crops of both the hottest and the coldest countries. The seasons for the different crops are fixed and regular, and there is not a month in the year in which the farmer cannot work in the fields. There are two grain seasons in the year—one in the rainy season, which commences about the 15th of June and continues until September and October. The winter crops, such as wheat, oats, and barley, which are sown in October and November, are harvested in March and April. There are occasional showers during the winter, but seldom any from March to the middle of June. Between these two grain seasons the farmer gives his attention to fruit, vegetables, and sugar-cane.

The farmer has scarcely any tools, but what he has are of the simplest kind. There being no hard, gravelly soil, no stiff clay, no hard pan and no stickly calcarious soil to work, is a great advantage to him. By a very crude implement, which can scarcely be called a plough. the land is torn up. This plough consists of a triangular piece of wood, about 28in in length and 6in. in diameter at the larger end, the other being pointed. On the flat side of this piece of wood a groove is made, into which a flat piece of iron, a foot in length, an inch wide and half an inch thick, is inserted, and held in its place by a staple. The staple underneath does not interfere with the rooting. This iron bar, which is pointed, serves as a nose, or point, to the plough. The larger end of this triangular piece of wood is mortised into an upright stick, the latter about 3ft. in length, at the top of which is a wooden pin on the front side for a handle. About 18in. from the ground a strip of board, 3in. wide, an inch and a half thick, and 8ft. long, is inserted into the upright stick and serves as a beam and a tongue. The yoke is a straight stick, 6ft. long, 3in. in diameter, with four wooden pins each 6in. long, one on each side of the neck of the bullocks. A small hemp rope or grass twine goes under the bullocks' necks to keep the yoke in its place. The beam of the plough has a few notches under it near the end, and is fastened to the yoke by a small grass rope. The plough makes no furrow, but simply roots or tears up the soil, and the ploughman, with his little goad or whip in one hand, the other holding the wooden pin in the upright stalk, walks by the side of the plough. The cattle are of the Brahmini species, white, slender-bodied, long-legged, and very lean. About the only feed they get for months before the rain is "bhoosa," or wheat, straw and chaff. Ploughing is hard work for both the little cattle and the man, and the best a man can do is to tear up the three-quarters of an acre a day, and the work then is poorly done. The land has to be ploughed in this way a number of times, especially for the more substantial crops. The cattle cost from £1 to £4 a pair, but the average price is about £1 12s. The average price of a plough is 1s. 8d. The only other implement used is a log or slab of wood, 6ft. or 8ft. long, drawn sideways across the field by one or two pair of cattle crush the clods and smooth the surface. After the land is pulverized, and finally, this is well done, to, the last ploughing taken place, when a man or woman dribbles the seed from the hand into the furrow. The next operations are those of reaping and threshing. The reaper consists of a blade of iron 6in in length, 1in. in width, and curved like an old-fashioned sickle with a notched edge and a short handle. Its cost is 2d. The harvester sits upon his heels, cuts a handful of straw, which he lays down, and then waddles on without rising and cuts another lot. He cuts about one-twelfth of an acre a day, for which he receives 2½d., out of which he has to board himself. After this primitive reaping machine comes a binder, who gathers up the grain and binds it into sheaves. It is then shocked, and after a day or two carted to the threshing floor. The threshing machine consists of a floor—a bit of hard ground—a stake, a number of cattle, and a driver. The grain straw is piled around the stake in the floor, the cattle are connected by a rope tied to their horns and one end of the rope fastened to the stake, and the driver keeps them going until the straw is trampled very fine into what is called "bhoosa." This, after the grain is separated from it, is fed to the cattle. The people raise almost insurmountable ob ection to any other mode of threshing as this is about the only way in which the straw is made into "bhoosa." They not only thresh to get out the grain, but to break up the straw, and particularly to flatten it so, that the cattle will readily eat it. Mr. Ozanne, superintendent of agriculture for the Bombay Presidency, had a large threshing machine sent from England, and made a contract with a landowner for 50 acres of wheat in order to try it. After the work had commenced the landowner fell down upon his knees and piteously begged for the threshing to stop, as it would ruin him, for the cattle would not eat the straw. A chaff-cutter to cut up the straw would not do, as they hold that it must be flattened and made up smooth as well as be broken up short. Until this objection is overcome the people will use the cattle and the treshing floor. In time, when they can be induced to raise green fodder, or preserve grass as hay, or make ensilage, which is being introduced, they may adopt the civilized method of threshing. Yet their system works very well. They have the cattle and plenty of time, for after harvest they have less work to do, and the straw is very dry. The winnowing machine is a scoop, called a "soop," about 18in. wide, made of reeds, and of shape like a large dust-pan. This is filled with grain and chaff and held in the wind, so that the chaff falling from it is blown from the grain. If there is no wind two men take a blanket, one at each end, and wave it between them, while a third dribbles the grain from the "soop." After threshing the "bhoosa" is put into thatched ricks or bins, or in a corner of their huts or mud-walled houses, and fed out very carefully. It may be mentioned that the entire cost of the apparatus for wheat growing, including the pair of oxen, is only about 37s.

So far as the mode of cultivation is concerned, the first thing the farmer has to do in preparing for a crop of wheat is manuring—that is, if he has any manure, and he usually saves all he can for his

NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.


Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.
Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and
Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.
Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 51 Cash.

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In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

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August 13th, 1886.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£3,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals receved for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245
2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,260,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 / 5½ / 5 / 4½ } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months / 12 „ / 9 „ / 6 „ } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 0 8
Third do.	„ 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

ine but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....8 As. per line.
Second do.....4 „ „
Third and succeeding.....2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line.....„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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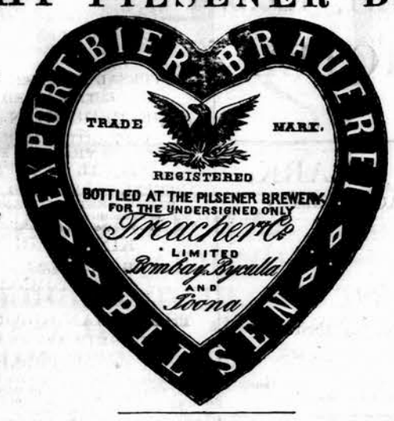
BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.



This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

Half Bottles Rs. 4 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of
BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

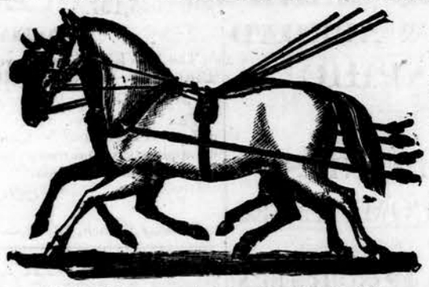
	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12	per doz. Cash.
Do. L. G. A. do.	6 8	4 8	" "
Do. by Stone and Son	6 8	4 8	" "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12	" "
Do. do. Burke & Co.	6 8	4 8	" "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	7 0	5 4	" "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 8	4 8	" "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8	" "
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	34 0	each.	

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } { P. GRANT AND SON.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

★ .. ★★ .. ★★★

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality		80	0
Do.	do. Italian Cloth	70	0
Do.	do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do.	do. Italian Cloth	65	0
Do.	Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70	0
Do.	do. Italian	60	0
Do.	of other materials from	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.			
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from		4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from		0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons		2	4 per pr

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

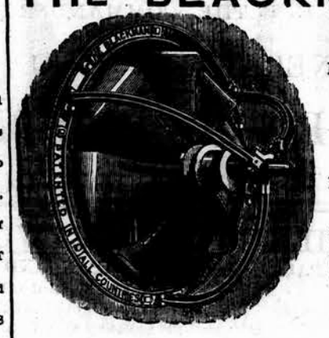
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED),



FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to
THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still enjoys by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:
"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. 9) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state, that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI" I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ½ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884. JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Carpoor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.
Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.
Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1¼. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884. E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,
F. H. BOWDEN,
Armenian Street, Madras.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; KEMP & Co., Ld.; COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI & Co.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.;

AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. *J. Henry*

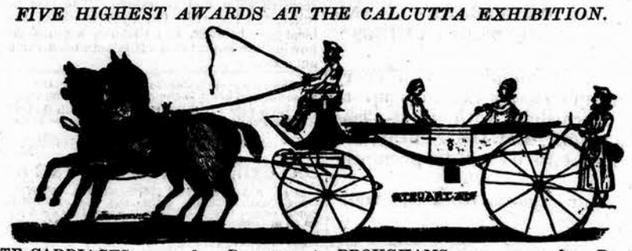
N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
LEATHES AND CO.,
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

STEUART & Co.,
CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

SHIBDOM FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crysta face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is prefarred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	300	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 230 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with insuch uniform combination.

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